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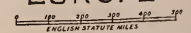








THE NEW MAP OF
EUROPE



GIVING APPROXIMATE BOUNDARIES.



TOPICAL OUTLINE
OF THE
GEOGRAPHY OF EUROPE

Developed According to the Problem Method
and Including the Changes
Brought About by the
War

BY

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The Geography of California

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INTRODUCTION

The **Outlines of the Geography** of Europe presented in the following pages forms a part of the final volume of a new series of grammar school geographies upon which the author has been at work for a number of years.

The pressing demand for an up-to-date treatment of the continent of Europe from a new point of view and one more rational than that found in any of our present school books is an excuse for offering the **outlines** before all the changes in national boundaries have been fully determined.

The new series of geographies departs in a radical manner from the books and courses of study now in use. The grammar school course is made a progressive one, each country being studied in a formal way but once. It abandons the customary presentation of **facts** as not constituting good geography and substitutes for this the study of **relations**.

The present outline develops the conception of "relation" and presents Europe from the "problem" point of view. This gives vitality to the subject matter and in addition arouses intense interest on the part of the pupils.

H. W. FAIRBANKS,

Berkeley, July, 1919.

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THE GEOGRAPHY OF EUROPE

TOPIC

EUROPE THE LAND OF OUR ANCESTORS:—A REGION SO FAVORED BY NATURE AND OFFERING SUCH A VARIETY OF CONDITIONS THAT IT EARLY BECAME THE HOME OF MANY PEOPLES SPEAKING DIFFERENT LANGUAGES AND, NOTWITHSTANDING THAT IT IS ONE OF THE SMALLEST AND THAT IN PARTS ITS PEOPLE STILL REMAIN IN A BACKWARD CONDITION, IT IS TODAY THE MOST IMPORTANT OF ALL THE CONTINENTS.

PROBLEM

Why is it that Europe, one of the smallest of the continents, has become the most important of them all?

- a. Europe lies almost in the center of the land hemisphere.
- b. The greater part of Europe has a temperate climate.
- c. The greater part of Europe has an abundance of rain.
- d. Europe has a diversified surface.
- e. Europe has an area of lowland large in proportion to area of mountain.
- f. Europe has a very broken coast line.
- g. Europe has many natural resources.

Are we right in speaking of Europe as a continent?

1. Europe is geographically a peninsula of Asia.
2. Europe historically is very different from Asia.

What does the map tell as to the relation of Europe to the other continents?

1. To the east of Europe lies Asia the largest of the continents.
2. To the south across the Mediterranean sea lies Africa.
3. On the opposite side of the Atlantic ocean lie North and South America.

4. Australia is the only continent far removed from Europe. **What does the position of Europe and the character of the surface suggest as to the temperature conditions?**

1. The most of Europe lies in the north temperate zone.
2. Europe is almost surrounded and deeply penetrated by arms of the ocean.
3. The larger part of the surface is lowland.
4. The westerly winds blow off the Gulf Stream drift and temper the climate.

5. The mountain systems bordering the Mediterranean modify the climate of the adjoining lowlands.

From the nature and position of Europe what can we say of the rainfall?

1. Europe lies in the path of the storms that come with the westerly winds.

2. There are no high mountain ranges in the west to prevent the moist winds from penetrating the heart of Europe.

How far is the importance of Europe and the advanced condition of its inhabitants due to the surface?

1. The mountain ranges and lowlands extend easterly and westerly.

2. The drainage is in general northerly and southerly from a central divide. (Compare with North and South America.)

3. No other continent has so large a proportion of lowland in the temperate zone.

4. The chief highlands lie in the southern part.

5. The extensive lowlands and abundant rainfall have resulted in many navigable rivers.

6. The highlands are not continuous but consist of many partly connected mountain ranges with gaps or passes leading from one valley to another.

7. The partial isolation of different regions by mountains and seas has aided in the development of the many different peoples.

8. The presence of different peoples has led to competition and this has resulted in progress.

How does the condition of the people show us that a diversified surface favors progress?

1. The earliest as well as the most advanced modern civilization grew up in southern and western Europe where the surface is most diversified.

2. The people of the great Eastern Lowland have made the least progress.

What advantage to Europe has been the exceedingly irregular Coast?

1. The deep indentations of the ocean greatly modify the climate.

2. Bays and land-locked seas facilitate trade and commerce.
How has the distribution of the climatic belts affected the growth of civilization in Europe?

1. The earliest civilization grew up in the mild and rather dry Mediterranean belt.

2. The highest modern civilization is found in the mid-European belt.

3. The cold and wet northern belt has been unfavorable.
How have the natural resources affected the progress of the people?

1. The destruction of the forests in the southern part has resulted in great harm.

2. The forests of central Europe delayed the development of agriculture.

3. Good fishing grounds have encouraged a familiarity with the sea and this has favored trade.

4. Conveniently situated mineral deposits form the foundation for the great manufacturing industries of parts of western Europe.

Judging from the nature of the climate and surface what would we expect to be the leading occupations?

1. Extensive lowlands with an abundance of rain and a temperate climate suggest farming.

2. Navigable rivers and broken coast lines suggest trade and commerce.

3. Shallow coastal waters suggest the importance of fishing.

4. The presence of minerals and water power suggest mining and manufacturing.

What conclusion can we now reach as to the distribution of the people of Europe?

1. The coasts and lowlands of Western Europe contain the densest population.
2. The great lowland plains of Eastern Europe have a less dense population.
3. The mountains and arctic regions contain the fewest people.

THE NATURAL REGIONS OF EUROPE.

What can we learn from a relief map of Europe?

a. That a great plain extends through the centre from west to east.

1. The plain widens toward the east and has slight barriers separating it from Asia.
2. The plain opens out to bodies of water in three different directions.
3. The plain is well supplied with rivers.

b. That Southern Europe is largely a mountainous highland.

1. The mountain ranges as a rule extend easterly and westerly.
2. The mountain ranges are not continuous but irregular and broken.
3. The central mountain group is the largest and as a whole the highest.
4. The eastern portion has the highest peaks.
5. There are many large valleys and plateaus interspersed among the mountains.

6. The mountains determine the importance of the rivers.
7. The mountains form a serious barrier to trade and travel.

c. That Northwestern Europe is occupied by a secondary highland.

1. The larger portion of this highland forms the Scandinavian Peninsula.
2. This highland has the nature of a plateau with no high peaks.
3. The extension of the highland across the North Sea forms the mountainous lands of the northwestern part of the British Isles.

A. THE HIGHLANDS OF SOUTHERN EUROPE.

INTRODUCTION

Southern Europe is a rugged broken region presenting a great contrast to the rest of the continent. The higher mountain slopes possess an arctic climate while some of the more sheltered valleys are almost tropical.

Although the region is very mountainous we would be wrong to think of it as being wholly so. Many valleys border the Mediterranean Sea, some of them being of great extent while within the mountains are even larger plains and plateau.

1. THE MEDITERRANEAN BORDER—THE SUMMER LAND OF EUROPE:—THAT MILD PLEASANT LAND OF SUMMER SUNSHINE, WINTER RAINS AND PICTURESQUE SLOPES. THE HOME OF THE ORANGE, LEMON AND FIG:—A LAND OFFERING SO FAVORABLE AN ENVIRONMENT THAT ITS INHABITANTS REACHED A HIGH DEGREE OF CIVILIZATION FAR IN ADVANCE OF THE REST OF EUROPE.

What do we mean when we speak of the Mediterranean region?

1. A fringe of land about the Mediterranean Sea with warm dry summers and mild wet winters.

2. A land the climate of which is suited to semi-tropic fruits.

What do we mean when we speak of a region as having a "Mediterranean climate"?

1. We mean a climate similar to that of the borders of the Mediterranean.

2. Such a climate is found in California, in Chili, Cape Town, South Australia.

Why does the Mediterranean border land vary so greatly in width in different places?

1. Since mountain ranges break the influence of the sea the width of the Mediterranean belt depends upon their position.

2. In the Balkan peninsula the mountains rise close to the sea and the Mediterranean belt is narrow.

3. The mountains of the Italian peninsula occupy the central part so that nearly the whole area lies in the Mediterranean belt.

4. In the Iberian Peninsula the Mediterranean belt is narrow where mountains border the sea and wide where valleys open from the sea into the interior.

How can we account for the dry summers and wet winters of the Mediterranean region?

1. In summer the belt of dry northwest trade winds overlies the Mediterranean.

2. In winter the westerly wind belt moves southerly until the whole of the Mediterranean region receives rain.

What is there about the Mediterranean region which made it favorable to the early development of civilization?

1. Owing to the broken coast line all parts are easily reached from the sea.

2. Because of the sea it was to be expected that the advanced ideas of Egypt, Syria and Greece should spread rapidly along its shores.

3. The mountains on the north gave partial protection from the cold and from the savage races of the interior.

4. The Sahara Desert on the south protected against the wild people of Central Africa.

How is it that Summer drought has not hindered the development of Mediterranean peoples as we might expect it would?

1. The earliest civilized peoples grew up in the deserts of Egypt and Mesopotamia where no crops were possible without irrigation.

2. Later the Phoenicians and Greeks spread westward along the shores of the Mediterranean carrying a knowledge of irrigation.

3. If there were summer rains the climate would be less healthful and dense vegetation would have interfered with agriculture.

4. The dry summers favored progress because they necessitated thought and exertion to provide for a water supply during the growing season.

Is the Mediterranean Sea Accessible from other bodies of water?

1. The Strait of Gibraltar leads to the Atlantic Ocean.
2. The Bosphorus and Dardanelles Straits give a connection with the Black Sea and the navigable rivers of Eastern Europe.
3. The Suez Canal now makes of the Mediterranean the chief highway between Europe and Asia.

How seriously do the mountains affect communication between the Mediterranean and Central and Northwestern Europe?

1. There are two gaps, separated by the Auvergne plateau, between the Alps and the Pyrennes Mountains.
2. There are a number of passes across the Alps.
3. East of the head of the Adriatic Sea between the Julian and Dinaric Alps there is a low pass.

What three southern projections of Europe make communication with Africa easy?

1. The Strait of Gibraltar only nine miles wide separates the Iberian Peninsula from Africa.
2. The Sicilian Strait separates the Italian Peninsula and the Island of Sicily from the northern point of Africa.
3. The Grecian Peninsula together with the Island of Crete forms the third easiest stepping stone to Africa.

In what way are the people of the Mediterranean reminded that this is a weak part of the earth's crust?

1. Two of the most noted volcanoes are found in the Mediterranean region.
2. Frequent earthquakes cause great damage and loss of life.

What do the islands and broken coast line tell us as to the origin of the Mediterranean region?

1. The Aegean Sea occupies a sunken region, the islands being mountain tops.
2. The Adriatic is a sunken region, the islands being a portion of the Dinaric Mountains.
3. The islands of the western Mediterranean are the higher parts of a sunken island.

Why is it that the Italian is the most productive of the three peninsulas of Southern Europe and supports the largest population?

1. The Italian Peninsula has the largest area of fertile, well-watered soil.

2. The shape and position of the peninsula is the most favorable.

3. The Grecian Peninsula has a mountainous surface and poor, rocky soil.

4. The most of the Iberian Peninsula is a dry plateau.

Why is it that the ancient peoples of the three Mediterranean peninsulas suffered less from attacks by water than they did by attacks from the land?

1. All the peoples living about the Mediterranean Sea were more or less civilized.

2. The Sahara Desert gave protection on the south.

3. The mountain passes on the north gave easy admittance to the barbarians of Central Europe.

Since there is little mining on the shores of the Mediterranean, what should we conclude must be the chief occupations?

1. Occupations connected with the sea, such as trade and fishing.

2. The growing of semi-tropic fruits.

3. General farming and stock raising.

How does it happen that manufacturing has not become an important industry, as in Central and Western Europe?

1. The Mediterranean region is deficient in fuel and iron.

2. Until recently the needs of the people have been largely met by hand industries.

What conditions influenced the location and growth of the ancient cities of the Mediterranean region?

1. Athens occupies a favorable position near the port of Piraeus.

2. Rome was built upon the navigable Tiber in a position well suited for defense.

3. Constantinople occupies a position wonderfully adapted for trade.

4. Venice was built upon islands in a lagoon, being well placed for defense.

5. Marseilles is upon a good harbor at the outlet of the Rhone Valley trade route.

6. Lisbon has an excellent position on the estuary of the Tagus River.

7. Barcelona was once a distributing point for products of the Orient.

8. Genoa is one of the best sea ports of the Italian Peninsula.

Why do many of the Mediterranean cities lack the commercial importance they once possessed?

1. The harbors of some have been silted up.

2. Ancient trade routes have been replaced by new ones.

3. Some cities are situated in regions at present backward in development.

4. New cities better situated to meet the need of modern trade have replaced some of the old ones.

What advantages has Constantinople as a possible capitol of the League of Nations?

1. The city lies almost in the center of the greatest land mass.

2. The city lies on the most important east and west route between Europe and Asia.

3. The city lies on the greatest north and south water route of Europe and Asia.

4. The city has an agreeable, healthful climate.

5. The city is interesting for the different races of people seen upon its streets.

6. The city is interesting historically.

Why does the Mediterranean region possess such great attractions for travelers and students?

1. The most ancient cities of Europe with their interesting ruins are scattered along the shores of the Mediterranean.

2. The cities contain museums filled with treasures of sculpture, painting and other fine arts.

3. Many of the people still exhibit the manners and customs of many hundreds of years ago.

4. The winter climate is mild and agreeable.

Is it possible that the Mediterranean may some time regain the relative importance which it once possessed?

1. The commercial advantages of the Mediterranean region are unequalled.

2. The climate is more agreeable than that of any other part of Europe.

3. The development of the water power of the mountain streams will, to a great extent, make up for the lack of fuel.

4. The methods of farming and fruit growing can be improved so as to be much more profitable.

5. The building of reservoirs to hold the surplus water of the rainy season for use in summer will make the land much more productive.

2. THE REGION OF THE ALPS—THE GREATEST PLAYGROUND OF THE WORLD:—THE HIGHEST AND MOST PICTURESQUE OF THE MOUNTAINS OF EUROPE AND THE IMPORTANT BARRIER BETWEEN THE ITALIAN PENINSULA AND THE CENTRAL LOWLANDS.

What does the meaning of the word ALP tell us about the mountain region we are now going to study?

What is the position and extent of the Alps proper?

1. The Alps are situated in about the middle of the highlands of Southern Europe.

2. The Alps form the most extensive single mountain group.

3. The Alps form a semi-circle about the northern end of the Italian Peninsula.

What lesser highlands might we include with the Alpine group?

1. The Auvergne Plateau, lying to the westward.

2. The mountainous plateau of South Germany, lying to the north.

Judging from the position and height of the Alps, what ought their climate to be?

What remarkable series of climatic belts similar to those of the Sierra Nevada Mountains of California are found upon the southern slope?

(Olive, vine, deciduous trees; oak, beech, ash; coniferous trees, Alpine pastures, glacial.)

Are we right in calling the Alps the Peak of Europe?

1. The Danube River flows eastward.

2. The Rhine flows northward.

3. The Rhone flows southward.

4. The Po flows southeastward.

How is it that the Alps have never formed as serious a barrier as their height and extent would lead us to expect?

1. The Alps do not have a continuous high crest line.

2. Many passes lead across the Alps.

a. The Brenner Pass—"The Gate of Italy"—opens across the eastern Alps (4470 feet high).

b. Many passes 6000 to 8000 feet high are found in the eastern Alps: Mount Cenis, Little St. Bernard (Hannibal's route), Great St. Bernard (the Pilgrim road to Rome), Simplon Pass (the first carriage road), Roman road over the Alps close to the Mediterranean Sea.

Why do the Alps form a less serious barrier today than formerly?

1. Napoleon opened three roads (Corniche road, next to the Mediterranean; Mount Cenis Pass road; the Simplon Pass road).

2. Four railroads have now tunneled through the Alps.

What can we say of the influence of the Alps upon the people of Europe?

1. The lofty east and west mountain barrier affects the climate of the lowlands upon both sides.

2. The Alps supply never-failing streams valuable as highways, for their water power and for irrigation.

3. The Alps afford a summer and winter playground for the densely crowded people of Western Europe.

How does the scenery of the Alps compare with that of the Sierra Nevada Mountains in California?

1. The Alps, having a heavier snowfall, possess far more extensive glaciers.

2. The canyons of the Sierra Nevada Mountains are deeper and more picturesque.

How do the resources of the Alps compare with those of the Sierra Nevada Mountains?

1. The Alps contain few minerals, while the Sierras are rich in minerals.

2. The Sierra Nevada Mountains have far greater forest resources.

3. Being without heavy summer rains, the Sierras are far pleasanter for summer outings.

How can we account for the many large and beautiful lakes in the borders of the Alps?

(Compare with lakes of North America as to origin.)

What occupations should we look for in a mountain region containing few minerals?

1. Grazing should be important and large quantities of butter and cheese should be made if there is a market for these products.

2. Lumbering should be carried on, since more land can profitably be devoted to forest growth than in the valleys.

3. The abundance of water power should be used in manufacturing, especially in the case of the Alps, which are surrounded by thickly settled lowlands.

How has the fact that multitudes of people visit the Alps affected the industries of the inhabitants?

1. The keeping of hotels has become an important business.

2. The building of roads and railroads and the business of "guide" occupy the time of many people.

3. The good market afforded by the thousands of visitors has greatly enlarged the already existing hand industries, such as wood carving, lace making, and the making of jewelry.

From the position and nature of their home, what ought to be the character of the Alpine peoples?

1. Because of the greater difficulty of making a living than in the lowlands, the Alpine peoples should be thrifty, hardy and brave.

2. Because the Alps are surrounded by different countries, the Alpine peoples should belong to different races and speak different languages.

3. THE HIGHLANDS OF THE NORTHERN PART OF THE IBERIAN PENINSULA:—A REGION OF PLATEAUS AND MOUNTAIN RANGES, THE HIGHEST PORTION BEING THE PYRENNES, WHICH, ALTHOUGH LESS LOFTY THAN THE ALPS, FORM A VERY SERIOUS BARRIER TO LAND COMMUNICATION BETWEEN THE PENINSULA AND THE REST OF EUROPE.

What natural region already studied lies upon the east, south and southwest of the Central Iberian Plateau?

Why is it that the plateau has a less fertile soil and a climate drier and cooler in winter than that of the coastal border of the peninsula?

1. The plateau is so shut in by mountains that it has a continental climate.

2. The mountains cut off the sea winds so that the rainfall is light.

What is the position of the Pyrennes and Cantabrian Mountains with regard to the plateau?

Why is it more difficult to pass the Pyrennes than it is the Alps?

1. The range has a continuous, lofty crest.

2. The approaches to the crest are steep upon both sides.

3. The only roads from France into Spain have been built at each end of the mountain range close to the Bay of Biscay on the west and the Mediterranean on the east.

4. Roncevalles Pass, near the eastern end (4000 feet high), is noted in history.

Since the Cantabrian Mountains are but a westward continuation of the Pyrennes, do they not also form a barrier to the Iberian Peninsula?

1. The Pyrennes alone occupy the neck of the peninsula.

2. The Cantabrian Mountains form a barrier between the Bay of Biscay and the interior plateau.

3. The Cantabrian Mountains are not as high as the Pyrennes and railroads have been built through several passes. In how far can we compare the Iberian Peninsula to an island? Although separated from the rest of Europe by the Pyrennes

Mountains, is the Iberian Peninsula really protected from invasion?

What other mountain range at the opposite end of Europe is similar to the Pyrennes?

Are the Pyrennes-Cantabrian Mountains on the whole an advantage or disadvantage to the region they occupy and the Iberian Peninsula?

1. Disadvantage:

a. The mountains form a barrier to trade and movements of people.

b. The mountains cut off the rains which are much needed upon the interior plateau.

2. Advantages:

a. The mountains have formed a protective barrier for the people of the peninsula.

b. Very rich iron ores are mined in the Cantabrian Mountains.

c. The mountains support forests valuable for fuel and lumber.

d. Mineral springs and pleasant summer climate attract visitors.

4. THE CARPATHIANS, THE TRANSYLVANIAN ALPS AND THE PLAIN OF HUNGARY:—THE EASTWARD CONTINUATION OF THE NORTHEAST ARM OF THE ALPS, SWEEPING IN A VAST SEMI-CIRCLE A THOUSAND MILES IN LENGTH, INCLOSES AND PROTECTS THE GREAT PLAIN OF HUNGARY.

How do the Carpathians compare with the real Alps in extent and height?

What do we mean by the Plains of Hungary?

Of what advantage to the Plains of Hungary are the inclosing mountains?

1. The mountains break the sweep of the winds.

2. The mountains form a protective barrier upon three sides.

At what points is the Plain of Hungary easy of access in spite of the mountains?

1. By the gate through which the Danube River enters the plain.

2. By the gate through which the Danube leaves the plain.

3. Through passes in the inclosing mountains.

How do the resources of the Carpathians and Transylvanian Alps compare with those of the real Alps?

1. Raising of cattle and sheep is as important, but dairying is less so. Why?

2. There are different forest belts, including coniferous and broad-leaved trees.

3. Mining is far more important than in the Alps.

How can we account for the vast treeless Hungarian Plain? What are the facilities for shipping the products of the plain away to market?

Why is it that this plain is looked upon as one of the "richest lands of Europe"?

1. The plain lies between the cold lands of the north and hot lands of the south.

2. The plain lies between the wet regions of the west and the dry steppes of the east.

3. The climate is well adapted to wheat, corn and temperate fruits.

4. Lands not suited to cultivation support great numbers of cattle, sheep, goats and pigs.

What causes have determined the location of the cities?

1. Vienna lies at a north-south and east-west cross roads where the Danube breaks through the mountains.

2. Budapest lies upon the Danube at base of a mountain spur with fuel and building material handy.

3. Belgrade lies upon the Danube at the junction of the Salonica-Constantinople road.

5. THE MOUNTAINOUS LANDS OF THE BALKAN PENINSULA:—A REGION OF STEEP, BROKEN AND OFTEN BARREN MOUNTAINS WHICH COMMENCE IN THE KARNAC ALPS AND EXTEND EASTERLY TO THE BLACK SEA AND SOUTHEASTERLY TO THE AEGEAN SEA:—A BACKWARD LAND INHABITED BY MANY DIFFERENT PEOPLES.

What is the position and extent of the Balkan region?

1. The Balkan land is shaped like a triangle with its base toward the east and its point at the west where it joins the Alps.

2. The Balkan land includes all that part of Europe lying south of the Save and Danube Rivers.

In what respects is the Balkan Peninsula the most interesting of the three peninsulas of Southern Europe?

1. The peninsula has a broken and mountainous surface.

2. One of the world's greatest highways crosses the peninsula.

3. The peninsula contains six distinct races of people.

What part of the peninsula belongs to the Mediterranean border land?

1. The strip of lowland along the Adriatic, Aegean and Marmora Seas.

2. The southern part of the Peninsula of Greece.

Why should we distinguish between the Balkan Mountains and the mountains of the Balkan Peninsula?

Of what other mountains still farther east did the Balkan Mountains once form a part?

1. The sinking of the Aegean region separated the mountains of Greece from the Taurus Mountains of Asia Minor.

2. The sinking of the Black Sea region broke the connection between the Balkan Mountains and the Caucasus Mountains.

Why is the Balkan region so difficult a one to study?

How can we account for the barrenness of so many of the Balkan ranges?

1. Most of the mountains of the Mediterranean border lie in the region of summer drought.

2. The mountains are formed in large part of limestone (Karst region).

Why are the Danube and Save River slopes more productive than the Mediterranean slope?

What has led to the presence of so many races of people in the Balkan region?

1. The Balkan region lies across the east and west route between Southwestern Asia and Western Europe.

2. Highways from the Mediterranean to the plains of Central Europe extend across the Balkans.

3. The surface is greatly broken by mountains which tend to keep the people of different parts from mingling.

Why is this region as a whole so backward, inasmuch as it was the home of the first civilized men of Europe?

1. Grecian civilization was destroyed by inroads of barbarians from Asia and Central Europe.

2. Owing partly to mountain barriers, the ancient civilization of the Mediterranean did not affect the people of the interior very much.

3. The Danube Valley, lying across two great highways, has been frequently overrun by peoples of less culture than the existing inhabitants.

4. The different races of the Balkans have been almost constantly warring with each other.

How can the commercial advantages of the interior be improved?

1. Through building railroads across the mountains to the Mediterranean.

2. By making the Danube River and the Orient Railway international.

What should we expect would be the chief industries under present conditions?

1. General farming and fruit growing in the valleys.

2. Grazing upon the more barren and colder mountain slopes.

In what ways will the world war affect this region for the better?

1. Lead to introduction of better and more profitable methods of farming and stock raising.

2. Will encourage the development of mining.

3. The power supplied by the many mountain streams will be used in manufacturing.

Why under present conditions are the cities few and small and most of the people scattered in villages?

Why may we now look for the rapid social and industrial improvement of the people of the Balkans?

6. **THE CAUCASUS MOUNTAINS:—THE EAST AND WEST MOUNTAIN WALL FORMING A PART OF THE BOUNDARY BETWEEN ASIA AND EUROPE:—A WALL LOFTIER THAN THE ALPS, AND LIKE THE PYRENNES SO DIFFICULT TO CROSS THAT THERE WAS UNTIL RECENT YEARS LITTLE INTERCOURSE BETWEEN THE PEOPLES LIVING UPON OPPOSITE SIDES.**

What does the map tell us as to the position and relations of the Caucasus Mountains?

1. The Caucasus forms the northern range of the east and west mountain system extending through Europe and Asia.

2. The range is higher than any in Europe, but not as high as those of Central Asia.

3. The Caucasus Mountain wall connects the Black and Caspian Seas.

How does this barrier connect with other barriers between Europe and Asia?

How is it that the Dariel Pass, though 8000 feet high, has now a good highway through it?

How is it that this mountain wall formed in ancient days a far less important barrier than if it had extended north and south?

1. The great migrations of people have been in an east and west direction.

2. Sea-faring people could go around the Caucasus by using the Black Sea, Sea of Azof and the Caspian Sea.

What value do the Caucasus Mountains possess for the people living at their base?

1. They contain extensive forests in a part of the world where forests are scarce.

2. They collect heavy rains and snows which form streams of value for irrigation.

3. The mountains make the climate of the valleys at their southern base more mild and agreeable than they would otherwise be.

THE HIGHLANDS OF NORTHWEST EUROPE

1. THE HIGHLANDS OF SCANDINAVIA AND SCOTLAND—THE STARTING POINT OF THE GREAT GLACIER THAT ONCE COVERED HALF OF EUROPE AND NOTED THE WORLD OVER FOR THE SCENERY OF ITS WONDERFUL FJORDS:—A REGION NOT WELL ADAPTED TO FARMING BECAUSE OF ITS COLD, WET CLIMATE AND ROCKY SOIL, BUT POSSESSING GREAT WEALTH IN ITS FORESTS, FISHERIES AND MOUNTAIN STREAMS AND INHABITED BY A HARDY SEA-FARING PEOPLE.

What is the position and character of this highland?

What body of water divides it into two parts?

Why is the climate so much milder and wetter than that of the eastern part of North America in same latitude?

What reason have we for supposing it was the starting point of the great glacier?

1. There is no other highland in Northern Europe.

2. The rocks of the highland are rounded and polished.

3. Hilly moraines, lakes and marshes cover the region to the east and south.

What shall we conclude from our previous studies as to the origin of the remarkably broken coast line?

Why do we find that the larger part of the people of these highlands have their homes near the coast?

1. The climate and rocky surface of the interior are not well suited to farming.

2. Most of the valuable farm lands lie along the coasts.

3. The broken coast is favorable to fishing.

4. Familiarity with the water has encouraged the business of the sea trader.

Are there no inhabitants at all in the interior of the highlands?

1. The interior contains valuable forests.

2. The open, rocky slopes are valuable for grazing.

What influence have their inhospitable surroundings exerted upon the people?

1. They are hard working and industrious.

2. They have become bold, hardy and independent.

How is it that the waters surrounding these highlands have become the seat of the most important fishing industry in the world?

In how far do the industries of interior of southern part of Scandinavian Peninsula compare with those of the Alps?

1. The damp climate favors dairying at the expense of general farming.

2. Forests are the source of important industries.

Why is the existence of many swift streams of great advantage?

1. The highlands possess no coal except in the south of Scotland.

2. The water power makes possible the growth of important industries.

Judging from the nature of the region, what are the chief food products that we should expect would have to be imported?

With what exports can the necessities be purchased?

In what part ought the most of the population and largest cities to be found?

How can we explain the presence of a city in the position of Hammerfest?

2. ICELAND:—THAT VOLCANIC ISLAND IN THE MIDST OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC OCEAN WHICH SERVED AS A STEPPING STONE TO THE DISCOVERY OF NORTH AMERICA BY THE NORSEMEN—AN ISLAND WHICH IN SPITE OF ITS INCLEMENT CLIMATE IS SO LOVED BY ITS INHABITANTS THAT THEY CAN WITH DIFFICULTY BE INDUCED TO LEAVE.

How is it that Iceland, though so far from the mainland of Europe, was discovered and settled more than 1000 years ago?

What disturbances more than once nearly drove the inhabitants away?

How is it that people are willing to make their homes in this far northern land?

1. The waters about the island are full of fish.
2. The island is resorted to by great numbers of sea birds.
3. Extensive grassy lowlands support hardy ponies, sheep and cattle.

C. THE GREAT CENTRAL PLAIN OR LOWLAND

THE CENTRAL EUROPEAN LOWLAND APPEARS TO POSSESS EVERY ADVANTAGE OVER THE MEDITERRANEAN BORDERLAND IN CLIMATE, SOIL, FUEL AND MINERAL RESOURCES, AND IS IN ADDITION EASILY ACCESSIBLE BY WATER, YET ITS INHABITANTS WERE MUCH SLOWER IN ACQUIRING CIVILIZATION:—THE EASTERN PART OF THE SAME LOWLAND HAS LAGGED FAR BEHIND THE WESTERN IN CULTURE AND INDUSTRIES, ALTHOUGH IT HAS MUCH GREATER AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES AND ON THE WHOLE A FAVORABLE CLIMATE.—HOW FAR CAN GEOGRAPHY HELP US TO UNDERSTAND THESE THINGS?

**What is the position and extent of the great central lowlands?
Is the whole of this region a lowland plain?**

1. The larger eastern part is practically a plain of almost limitless extent.

2. The western part is hilly upon its borders and several groups of low mountains rise above it.

What has happened in quite recent times to make more unequal the two divisions of the plain?

1. The region of the North and Baltic Seas has subsided beneath the ocean.

2. The plain of Eastern Russia has risen from beneath the Arctic Ocean which extended south to the present Caspian Sea.
What sort of drainage does the plain show?

1. The western part slopes toward the center from highlands upon the north and south.

2. The eastern part slopes toward the north and south from a low central water parting.

What sort of rivers should we expect to find upon the lowland?

1. Many large rivers, because the most of Europe receives a good rainfall.

2. The rivers should flow slowly and should form a very important system of highways.

Are the mouths of the rivers as favorably situated as they might be?

1. The larger rivers empty into remote seas.

2. The smaller ones empty into the North and Baltic Seas.
In what way do the low water partings make the position of the mouths of the streams of less importance than they otherwise would be?

Has the geographical story of the plain affected the development of the people?

1. The cutting off of the Arctic Ocean from the Caspian Sea was a disadvantage.

2. The sinking of the plain of Western Europe formed the North and Baltic Seas and the British Isles.

How did the great glacier which once covered two-thirds of the plain affect the present life conditions?

1. The innumerable lakes and marshes about the Baltic Sea are due to the glacier.

2. The glacier left large areas of clayey and sandy soil.
Are the lowland coasts of the North and Baltic Seas, though possessing innumerable harbors, well adapted to navigation?

1. Compare the coasts and harbors with those of the South Atlantic Coast of North America.

2. Compare the bays with those of Scandinavian highlands and Scotland as to relative advantages.

How have the disadvantages of the Baltic Sea for ocean navigation been overcome?

In what respect does the position and surroundings of the European lowland give it greater climatic advantages than any similarly situated plain in the world?

1. The plain is open to influence of mild ocean winds that sweep entirely across it from west to east.

2. There are no mountain ranges to cut off the moisture brought by the winds.

3. The larger part of the plain is not directly exposed to ocean winds.

What portions of the plain possess unfavorable climatic conditions?

1. The extreme northern part is very cold.

2. The extreme southeastern part is very dry.

How is it that millions of people live about the Baltic Sea, while the Hudson Bay region, in about the same latitude, is almost uninhabited?

How have the climatic conditions affected the distribution of the forests? Compare with the forest belts of North America.

1. The northern part is tundra.

2. The north central part supports a belt of coniferous forests.

3. South of the coniferous forest is a mixed belt of conifers and hardwoods which originally covered all of the western part of the plain.

4. South of the hardwood forest of Eastern Europe is a prairie-like region (Black Earth region).

5. Southeast of the prairies are the dry and desert Caspian steppes.

What advantages are presented by the central lowlands as a whole?

1. The greater part possesses a temperate climate.
2. The plain opens to seas upon every side but one.
3. Nearly all the surface is capable of being cultivated.
4. The plain is so flat that most of the rivers are navigable nearly to their sources.
5. The plain is so flat that it is easy to build canals connecting the divides between the Black, Caspian and White Seas.
6. It is easy to connect the Mediterranean with the North Sea and Atlantic Ocean by means of canals.
7. The plain offers easy communication between all parts of heart of Europe.

What unfavorable conditions for rapid advance in civilization were offered by the central lowlands?

1. There was a lack of incentive to agriculture because of abundance of game and fish.
2. The wide distribution of forests discouraged agriculture.
3. The glaciated portion of the plain as a whole possesses poor soil.
4. Absence of defensive boundaries led to constant warfare between the different peoples.
5. Lack of north and south barriers left the whole plain open to Asia.
6. Climate, while bracing, is disagreeable—a fact which had some influence in causing northern peoples to overrun the lands to the southward.

How can we explain the fact that the western lowland contains more people and has developed a far greater commerce and industry than the eastern lowlands, although only one-fifth as extensive?

1. Meaning of western lowland.
2. Every part is reached by water from the Atlantic Ocean.
3. There are more than fifty harbors (contain one-third of world's shipping).
4. There are valuable resources in forests and water power.
5. There are large quantities of coal and iron conveniently located.
6. Rivalry between different nationalities favors progress.

Why are most of large cities located upon estuaries rather than upon bays?

1. The cities were founded when small boats were used.
2. They have grown in importance because it is as easy to deepen the estuaries as it is to prepare harbors upon a shallow coast.
3. They have better rail and water communication with the interior.

On the whole, have the cities upon the estuaries greater or less advantages than cities on the fjords of Scandinavian highlands?

What has been the effect on agriculture of the demand for food on the part of the great industrial population of Western Europe?

1. Intensive farming is practiced.
2. Encouraged the production of fertilizers for the poor soils.
3. Forests are carefully cultivated and confined to areas not suited to agriculture.
4. Damp climate is favorable to growth of great quantities of potatoes, sugar beets and other vegetables.
5. Wheat, oats, barley and rye partly supply the needs of the people.
6. Conditions are favorable to raising of cattle, sheep, hogs in large numbers.

Why is Western Europe more noted for manufacturing than agriculture, in spite of the attention given to the latter?

1. There are unlimited resources of coal and iron and other minerals.
2. Transportation advantages cannot be excelled.
3. The position is central as regards markets.

Why are the people of the eastern lowland as a whole much behind those of the west in comforts and arts of modern life as well as industries?

1. The region is farther from the centers of ancient civilization.
2. The region is unprotected from incursions by Asiatic nomads:
 - a. The Ural Mountains.

- b. The Caspian Steppes.
3. Streams flow too slowly to furnish water power.
4. Monotony of life tends to preserve early conditions.
5. General backward condition of society has delayed mining.
6. Uniformity of race and language do not favor rapid advancement.

Why is the fact that the eastern or Russian plain is open to Asia such a disadvantage?

What disadvantages does the eastern lowland possess as regards outlet for farm products?

1. The Black Sea has been controlled by Turkey.
2. The White Sea is remote and is also frozen a portion of the year.

3. The ports on the Baltic are frozen a portion of the year.
How is it that Moscow, the greatest commercial city, is situated in the heart of the plain far from the sea?

In what way will the results of the world war be a blessing to the grain growers of the plain?

How will the results of the war react upon the relative amount of business of Petrograd and Odessa?

THE COUNTRIES OF EUROPE

PROBLEM

WHAT IS THE REASON THAT EUROPE, ONE OF THE SMALLEST OF THE CONTINENTS, CONTAINS SO MANY COUNTRIES AND THAT NEARLY ALL OF THEM ARE SITUATED IN THE WESTERN HALF?

What do we mean by "Country"?

How did countries first come to be formed?

1. People of adjoining districts unite for protection (Swiss).
2. Groups bent on conquest unite for strength (early Prussians).

Has the existence of boundaries or even of countries themselves ever been permanent?

1. The more powerful have continually annexed the lands of the weaker (Russia and Germany).

2. Nationalities held against their will have revolted and established new countries (Balkan States once held by Turkey).

What influence has the surface of Europe exerted upon the size of countries and the permanency of their boundaries?

1. Mountain barriers aid in making boundaries permanent (Spain).
2. Water barriers offer great protection (British Isles).
3. Where mountains divide a region into distinct parts, there are many small countries (Balkan region).
4. Great plains favor growth of large countries (Russia).

Can geography offer any explanation for existence of little countries on the plain of Western Europe?

1. Holland and Denmark possess partially protected boundaries.

2. Belgium has the position of a "buffer state."

What new ideals regarding countries have been spread abroad as a result of the world war?

1. Each race or nationality has the right to live under an independent government if it so wishes.

2. There should be a League of Nations, one object of which should be to watch over and protect little nations.

What effect has the new and better ideals had upon the map of Europe?

1. One large country has disappeared.

2. Several large countries have lost much territory.

3. Many new countries, the most of them small, have come into existence.

What can we expect as to the permanency of the new map of Europe?

THE BRITISH ISLES

MAP STUDIES

- What two natural regions extend over the British Isles?
What part belongs in the plain of Central Europe? In the Northwest Highlands?
What parts are intermediate in character between the plain and the highlands?
In what respect are surface features of Ireland different from those of Scotland?
Which of the three countries—England, Ireland or Scotland—has the most broken coast and best harbors?
Which side of Ireland has best harbors?
What is the nature of the ocean bottom about the Islands?
What would be the change in the shore line of Western Europe if the land should rise 500 feet? Where would England first be joined to the Continent?
What groups of islands lie to the north?
What cities are best situated for trade with America? With Europe?

PROBLEM

WHAT IS THERE IN THE NATURE OF THE BRITISH ISLES AND THE PEOPLE THAT INHABIT THEM WHICH HAS MADE GREAT BRITAIN FOREMOST IN THE SPREAD OF CIVILIZATION AND ONE OF THE LEADING MANUFACTURING AND COMMERCIAL NATIONS OF THE WORLD?

- What is the position of the British Isles?
Judging from the position of the Islands and the direction of the prevailing winds, what sort of a climate should we expect them to have?

1. The climate should be mild without great extremes of heat and cold.

2. The westerly winds should bring frequent rains throughout the year.

How should we expect the rains to be distributed over the Islands?

1. The western coasts and the mountains should be the wettest.

2. Southeast England should have a moderately dry, pleasant climate.

How can we account for the exceedingly broken coast line?

1. The British Isles were once a part of the mainland of Europe.

2. An uplift of 125 feet would again connect England with the Continent and 240 feet Ireland with England.

3. The flooding of the river valleys by the sinking of the land formed bays and estuaries which extend so far into the land that no part is more than 75 miles from tide water.

What leads us to believe that a large part of the British Isles was once forested?

How did the conditions favor an unusual variety of industries on the part of the early inhabitants?

(Fishing, hunting, grazing, agriculture, mining.)

Were the conditions favorable to the early development of agriculture?

1. The exceedingly wet climate of Ireland and Scotland was unfavorable.

2. The forests of the lowlands of England were in the way of farming.

3. Fish and game were abundant.

What productions should we look for and how should these be distributed in a land the most of which is cool and wet?

1. The lowlands of Southeast England are adapted to wheat, hops, peas, beans and vegetables, and the warmer parts to fruits.

2. The cool, damp climate of Ireland and Scotland is best adapted to pasturage, barley, oats, root crops and other vegetables.

3. The poor soil of the bleak hills and mountains supports

grasses on which hardy cattle and sheep obtain subsistence.

4. Because of the abundance of moisture and the cheapness with which grain can be imported, two-thirds of the whole usable area of the Islands was, before the war, devoted to pasturage and raising of cattle, sheep, horses and pigs.

How can we account for the fact that 100 years ago all necessary foods were raised on the Islands, while at the outbreak of the world war fully three-fourths was imported?

1. The population has doubled in the last 100 years.

2. Farming has been neglected for other more profitable industries.

3. Ships engaged in taking away manufactured articles brought back food supplies.

How is it that grazing has not decreased as has farming, but on the contrary has increased?

1. The great area of natural pasture land, together with the little care required by stock, favored the industry.

2. The increase in the great estates and parks reserved for hunting.

What was the possible danger to the people of the British Isles of having to import so much of their food?

What effect has the world war had upon farming in the British Isles?

1. The country raised in 1918 four-fifths of its necessary foods.

2. Many people returned from the cities to a life in the country.

How is it that agriculture decreased in Ireland as well as in England, although the Island has few manufacturing industries?

1. The population is less than it was at one time.

2. Ireland is a natural grazing country.

Is it possible that the British Isles could be entirely self-supporting agriculturally and still remain a great manufacturing nation?

How is it that mining and the weaving of wool were among the earliest industries?

1. The tin of Cornwall was known and in demand at the time of the Romans.

2. The home flocks produced large quantities of wool.

What are some of the causes which led Great Britain to become one of the leading manufacturing nations?

1. The presence of coal and iron near each other.

2. The discovery that coal instead of charcoal could be used in smelting iron.

3. The invention of the steam engine, carding machine and spinning jenny.

4. Easy access to the markets of the world.

5. Favorable climate.

How serious a disadvantage is it to have to import all textile materials except a little wool and flax?

In what way are the advantages of the British Isles superior to those of the other countries of Europe for the development of foreign trade?

1. There are large numbers of men trained to a life on the water.

2. No place upon the islands is more than 75 miles from navigable waters.

3. Great Britain has colonies in all parts of the world.

What two chief causes lie at the foundation of both the manufacturing and trade of Great Britain?

1. **Mining**, because it takes people from the farms, making it necessary to import food as well as raw products.

2. **Fishing**, because it is a school for sailors and also helps supply food.

What conditions determined the location of the primitive weaving and iron works?

Why does nearly all industrial England lie west of a line connecting the Humber and Severn estuaries?

Why is there so little manufacturing in Ireland and the highlands of Scotland?

What conditions have determined the location of the great modern industries?

1. The cotton industry has developed near coal fields in the moist climate of the west slope of the Pennine Range, centering at Manchester and Liverpool.

2. Iron manufacturing is all carried on near the iron and coal fields, centering at Birmingham, Glasgow being noted for shipbuilding and Sheffield for fine steel.

3. Woolen industry centers at Leeds on east slope of the Pennine Range near coal fields.

Why does commerce center in the estuaries of the Thames, Severn, Mersey and Clyde?

1. London on the Thames River has become the greatest city in the world.

a. London is easily reached from the harbors of Western Europe.

b. Owing to the double tide, the Thames has deep water for 80 miles.

c. London is the capitol of the British Empire.

d. London is chiefly a collecting and distributing port.

2. The Severn, Mersey and Clyde Estuaries open toward the New World and lead back to iron and coal cities with their great manufacturing plants.

Why did London become an important city long before Liverpool, Glasgow and Manchester on the west coast were heard of?

What has made Cardiff the greatest coal shipping point in the world?

SPECIAL PROBLEMS TO BE WORKED OUT BY THE PUPILS

Great Britain being a manufacturing country, why should we expect its sea trade to be greater than that of any other nation? What country similarly situated will soon be a competitor?

Why is it necessary for the life of Great Britain that it keep control of the sea?

Would it be an advantage or disadvantage if England were connected with the Continent by land? Would a tunnel avoid any possible disadvantages of a land connection?

Why is it that the original Celtic inhabitants are mostly found in the more remote and mountainous parts?

Why is it that Ireland, though a large part of the surface can be cultivated, is in such a poor, backward condition? In what respects and why is the business of London of such a different nature from that of Birmingham or Liverpool?

If London had not become a great city long before the development of the modern manufacturing cities, is it likely that it would today have been the largest city in the world?

Why is it that Great Britain has established a greater number and more influential colonies than any other nation?

Was it a good thing that the English people allowed agriculture to decrease in importance, while at the same time the population was increasing? Discuss from point of view of food supply, city, factory and out-door life.

Why are the leading cities of Ireland situated upon the East Coast, while the best harbors are upon the West Coast?

Why has Glasgow, though having naturally very poor water communication, become a much more important industrial city than Edinburgh?

In what way has the great growth of manufacturing resulted seriously for the British Isles?

1. People are crowded in the great cities.

2. Many country districts have been partly abandoned.

Why are portions of the British Isles much sought by visitors?

Why is it that the British people have been greater colonizers than any others of Europe?

What advantage has the establishment of many colonies been to those who remained at home?

How is it that the people of the British Isles, though their country is small and isolated, have led in freedom and progress and have exerted so great an influence upon the world?

1. The people of the British Isles are made up of many different races.

2. The insular position of the country has tended to develop freedom and independence.

3. The climate, though disagreeable, is bracing and healthful.
4. The people are naturally energetic and inventive.

TOPICS FOR ORAL OR WRITTEN REPORTS

- Why fishing is such an important industry.
- The English lake region.
- The scenery of Scotland.
- Home life in Ireland.
- The advantages of the Clyde Estuary.
- How peat is formed and why Ireland has so much of it.
- The city of Edinburgh.
- The disadvantages of life in a great city such as London.
- The colonies of Great Britain.
- The journey of a bale of cotton from India to Manchester and its arrival as cloth in British East Africa.
- The advantages of the situation of the city of Birmingham.
- Life upon the Faroe and Orkeney Islands.
- England during the Roman occupation.
- The different races that are united to form the people of Great Britain.
- How Great Britain came to change from a country of farmers and fishermen to a manufacturing and trading nation.
- Why Great Britain has exercised so much more influence upon the world than have the other countries of Europe.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL

MAP STUDIES

- What position in Europe does the Iberian Peninsula occupy?
- By what waters is it almost surrounded?
- What sort of a barrier separated the peninsula from the rest of Europe?
- What kind of a coast line has the peninsula? Compare with British Isles.
- What close connection appears to exist between the mountains of the southern part and the mountains of Northern Africa?

- What promontory in the southern part belongs to England?
- Compare the length of a tunnel under the Straits of Gibraltar and the probable difficulties in digging it with a tunnel under the Straits of Dover.
- What continuous high ranges extend full length of the northern side?
- What lofty range lies in the extreme south?
- In what direction does the position of the mountains make it easiest to travel across the peninsula?
- What appears to be the nature of the surface of the interior?
- To what extent do the rivers appear to be navigable?
- In what parts are the largest areas of lowland?
- Which of the two countries appears to have largest proportion of lowland?
- By what routes does it appear easiest to enter the peninsula from France?
- Judging from the latitude, what ought the climate to be?
- Which should have the moister climate, Portugal or the east coast of Spain?
- Does the boundary between Spain and Portugal appear to follow natural features or to be arbitrary?
- What are the relative advantages of the cities of Lisbon and Madrid as regards situation?

PROBLEM

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL, THE TWO COUNTRIES FORMING THE IBERIAN PENINSULA, HAVE TOGETHER AN AREA NEARLY TWICE THAT OF GREAT BRITAIN, CONTAIN A GREATER VARIETY OF VALUABLE MINERALS AND ARE FULLY AS FAVORABLY SITUATED FOR TRADE:—WHAT IS THE REASON THAT THESE COUNTRIES, IN SPITE OF THEIR MANY ADVANTAGES, ARE NOT ONLY THINLY POPULATED, BUT EXHIBIT A POOR AND BACKWARD CONDITION?

Are we right in saying that the Iberian Peninsula is almost as much isolated as though it were an island?

In what respects is the situation of the peninsula favorable to trade?

1. It lies nearest to North and South America of any part of the mainland of Europe.

2. It faces both the Mediterranean Sea and the Atlantic Ocean.

3. It is separated from Africa by the narrow Strait of Gibraltar.

What are the disadvantages of its shape and coast line as compared with the British Isles?

1. The British Isles have a broken coast and no part is very far from tide water.

2. The Iberian Peninsula is almost square and possesses an even coast.

Why is the peninsula, although almost touching Africa, little used as a highway between the two continents?

1. The mountain ranges extend east and west.

2. The interior is a plateau difficult of access from the coasts.

Since the peninsula is difficult to enter, how is it that it was overrun by invaders in ancient times, apparently as easily as were Italy and Greece?

Judging from the latitude and the direction of the prevailing winds, what should we expect in regard to climate?

1. The northern part is in the belt of westerly winds the entire year.

2. The southern part is reached by the westerly winds only in winter.

What conclusions can we draw from the physical map as to the climate of the interior?

1. The interior being a plateau and shut off from moist winds, must be dry.

2. The plateau must have a continental climate.

What definite knowledge have we about the climate that is not obtained from books?

1. Our markets contain semi-tropic fruits from Spain.

2. Irrigation was introduced into Mexico and California by the Spanish padres.

To what parts of Spain and Portugal must, then, the Mediterranean climate be confined?

What parts of the world already studied have a Mediterranean climate?

What are the advantages and disadvantages of the coastal border for agriculture compared with the interior?

What can we now say from a knowledge of the climatic belts as to the forests of the peninsula?

1. The great interior tableland is treeless.
2. The mountains support forests of oak, beach, chestnut, and in the higher Pyrennes, pine, spruce and fir.
3. On the warmer southern slopes of the tableland are forests of cork oak.

From our knowledge of the climate and surface, what can we say as to the distribution of the agricultural products?

1. The northern maritime provinces have the same products as Central Europe, among them being rye, oats and apples.
2. On the great treeless tableland, chief products are wheat and barley.
3. On the southern slope of the tableland, vast orchards of olive trees are to be seen.
4. On the southern lowlands there are orange and lemon orchards and extensive vineyards (wine being the chief fruit product).

What part should we expect would be the hottest and possibly suited to the growing of dates?

How can we account for the relative importance of stock raising?

1. Great areas of mountain and tableland are too dry for farming, but support bushes and grasses.
2. The raising of cattle, sheep, mules and burros requires little effort and care.

Why is it that the population of the tableland is thin and the people poor?

1. The region is one of the driest in Europe.
2. The climate is difficult to endure.
3. There is little fuel to be had.

Why is it that less use is made of the rivers than we would expect?

1. Because of the swift current, only the Guadalquivir can be used any considerable distance by boats.

2. Except where they approach the sea, the rivers flow in deep, narrow valleys.

On what is founded the reputation which the peninsula has long possessed of being the richest mineral country of Europe?

1. There are mines of silver, lead, zinc, copper, iron and sulphur.

2. The largest quicksilver mines in the world are in Spain and California.

3. Fine quality of iron ore is mined upon the northern coast.

4. Coal is known to exist in several places.

How can we explain the fact that during the times of the Romans and the Moors, 1000 years later, the peninsula was densely peopled and prosperous?

1. The peninsula is naturally rich in resources.

2. It was the granary and mineral storehouse of the Romans.

3. Moors and Arabs introduced irrigation and sub-tropic fruits.

4. Trade flourished (the Moors controlled the Mediterranean).

What is the reason that today the peninsula supports a poverty stricken people little more than one-third the number of its inhabitants 2000 years ago?

1. The greater part of the scanty forests have been destroyed.

2. Soil has become poor through lack of fertilizers and loss by washing.

3. Ancient irrigation systems have gone to decay.

What is the reason for the present backward condition?

1. At the time of the Moorish wars great numbers of people perished or migrated to other lands (Moors to Africa).

2. The colonization of America took away many of the leading men.

3. Religious wars drove away many (the Jews to Salonica).
4. Lack of fuel.
5. Difficulties of transportation.
6. Lack of education.

How can we account for the presence of so many different races?

Why do the people of Portugal, though of the same stock originally as the Spanish, appear quite different?

Why has not the broken surface resulted in many different nationalities as it has in the Balkan Peninsula?

How is it that the people of the peninsula, though generally poor, are able to import foods, raw materials and many manufactured articles?

1. Olives, olive oil, wine, oranges, lemons, etc., are exported in large quantities.

2. Fine grade of iron, ore, quicksilver and sulphur are exported.

3. The southern part affords a great deal of cork oak bark.

In what way is Lisbon more advantageously situated than Madrid?

1. Lisbon is in a more mild and fertile region.

2. Lisbon is accessible by water.

Why is there so little communication between Spain and Portugal?

Of what use to Great Britain is Gibraltar?

What made Barcelona noted in ancient times as well as today?

1. In antiquity Barcelona was a distributing point for oriental products.

2. Barcelona has a favorable climate and access to raw products.

What is needed by the people of both Portugal and Spain as a foundation for modern prosperity?

1. Re-forestation of the barren hills and mountains.

2. Extension of irrigation.

3. Development of electric energy from the streams.

4. Better education.

SPECIAL PROBLEMS

- Why would Spain, though a part of continental Europe, suffer almost as much as Great Britain if cut off from communication by sea?
- What is the explanation of the fact that stock raising is important in Spain because the climate is in most parts too dry for crops, while in the British Isles it thrives because the climate is very wet?
- Is the fact that the most of the people of Spain are very poor due to the lack of rain, or should we hunt for some other cause? Compare in this connection the civilization of most Spanish countries, whether wet or dry.
- If the poverty of Spain is due to lack of summer rains, how is it that California and the Valley of Chile, also without summer rains, are so fruitful and flourishing?
- Why is it that in a country so well adapted to the growing of sub-tropical fruits, for which there is a good market in the north of Europe, that the people are so poor?
- How is it that Spain has been more influenced by Africa than by Europe?
- Would a tunnel under the Straits of Gibraltar, connecting Spain with Africa, be of any particular advantage to the country?
- What is the real reason that Spain, though it once held so many colonies in the New World and obtained so much wealth from them, is now one of the poorest and least progressive countries of Europe?
- How is it that, although Spain and Portugal are so isolated from the rest of Europe, they contain a population made up of so many races?

TOPICS FOR ORAL OR WRITTEN REPORTS

- The Rock of Gibraltar (Pillars of Hercules).
The cork forests of Spain and Portugal.
The Alhambra and its surroundings.
What the Moors did for Spain.
A visit to the Azores and Madeira Islands.

How the natural resources of Spain have been wasted.
The comfortless homes of the poorer people.
Why raisins are made in Spain and not in France.
The ancient Moorish city of Toledo.
The amusements of the Spanish and Portuguese.
The similarities between Spain and California.
How to make Spain prosperous again.
The Spanish and Portuguese compared.

ITALY

MAP STUDIES

What long peninsula and two large islands form the chief part of the kingdom of Italy?

What little peninsula, Alpine area and coast cities were acquired as a result of the world war? Why were these given to Italy?

In what natural region does the most of Italy lie?

Compare the shape of the Italian Peninsula with the Iberian Peninsula.

By what waters is the peninsula almost surrounded?

Why do we say, "Italy is rooted in the Alps"?

What body of water is almost inclosed by Italian lands forming a real Italian sea?

Which of the large islands forms a stepping stone to Africa?

How does the coast compare as to regularity with the Iberian and Grecian Peninsulas?

Which coast is practically without bays?

Where is the largest river and largest body of agricultural land?

How does the surface of the interior compare with that of Spain?

By what land routes does Italy appear most easily accessible?

How does the position compare with the other Mediterranean peninsulas as regards advantages for trade?

What two noted volcanoes are found in Italy?

Which is more easily entered from the land side, the Italian or Iberian Peninsula?

Which city has the best commercial position?

TOPIC

ITALY:—A COUNTRY HAVING SUCH AN ADVANTAGEOUS POSITION AND SO FERTILE A SOIL THAT IT BECAME AT AN EARLY DATE THE CHIEF

POWER AND CULTURE CENTER OF THE WORLD
—A POSITION LATER LOST BECAUSE OF THE
WEAKNESS OF ITS NORTHERN MOUNTAIN BAR-
RIER—AND ALTHOUGH A LAND OF VOLCANOES
AND EARTHQUAKES, YET, ON ACCOUNT OF ITS
GENIAL CLIMATE AND WONDERFUL REMAINS
OF ANCIENT ART, ATTRACTS THOUSANDS OF
VISITORS YEARLY.

In what way does the Iberian Peninsula closely resemble the Scandinavian?

Why is it that Italy's mountain barrier offers less protection than the Pyrennes does Spain?

How is it that the mountain barrier is more of a protection to the countries of the north than it is to Italy on the south?

Of what advantage to Italy is the recent addition to her boundaries on the side next to Austria?

Why is the position of Italy superior to that of any other country of Europe?

1. Italy lies in the center of the most important sea in the world.

2. Italy can be reached equally well from the countries of Asia through the Suez Canal and America and Western Europe through the Strait of Gibraltar.

3. Italy is within easy reach of the fertile African shores.

4. Passes in the mountains permit of communication with the rest of Europe by land.

How did the shape, soil, surface and climate combine to favor the early development of the people of the Italian Peninsula?

1. The peninsula is long and narrow with a great extent of sea coast.

2. A mountain range through the center increases the water supply in a region of summer drought.

3. The interior mountain range is not high enough to form a serious barrier to communication.

4. The greatest valley has the most abundant water supply.

5. The volcanic soil is favorable to agriculture.

6. The narrowness of the peninsula and the position of the mountains give the whole a sea climate.

7. The mountains in the north, though not impassable, nevertheless did aid in keeping out the barbarians living beyond them.

8. Dry summers necessitated greater exertions on the part of the people than if an abundance of rain fell.

Why is there a greater variation in climate between the extreme north and south of Italy that we would expect from the difference in latitude?

1. The Alps in the north, lying in the path of the westerly winds, are not only cold, but extremely wet.

2. The south is not only dry in summer, but frequently experiences the hot sirocco wind from Africa.

What interesting series of climatic belts do we find between the base and summit of the Alps?

Why is it that the lack of what we would consider good harbors did not delay the development of ancient Roman empire?

1. The boats of ancient times were small.

2. The streams have silted up many harbors in the last two thousand years.

How is it that the streams have so seriously injured the bays?

1. The forests that once covered the mountains have been destroyed.

2. Torrential rains have washed the soil from the slopes and into the bays.

Is the fact that Italy lost its ancient culture wholly due to incursions of barbarians?

1. The soil has become impoverished.

2. The people now suffer from lack of fuel.

3. The eastern coast has no harbors adapted to modern boats.

4. Vast malarial marshes on the lowlands seriously affect the health of one-sixth of the population.

Why has the chestnut alone of the ancient forest trees been preserved?

What has always made Sicily a far more important island than Sardinia?

1. Sicily lies on the route of ancient and modern trade.
2. Sicily lies almost midway between Rome and Carthage.
3. Soil and climate favor the growth of the orange and lemon.
4. Sardinia is a mountainous land with poor soil and less favorable climate.

Why do the inhabitants have great fear of volcanoes and earthquakes?

1. Vesuvius and Etna have often overwhelmed cities, towns and vineyards.
2. Earthquakes frequently cause great loss of life and property.

Why is the fatality from earthquakes greater than it would be if the forests had not been destroyed?

Taking into account all the geographic influences, what are the advantages of Italy compared with Spain?

What fruits should we expect to find widely distributed in this sunny land?

1. The vine and mulberry grow almost everywhere except upon the slopes of the Alps.
2. The olive thrives from Florence southward.
3. Orange and lemon are found chiefly in the southern half.

How can we account for the fact that Italy, with few great manufacturing industries, has one of the densest populations of any European country?

1. Nearly three-fourths of the land is under cultivation.
2. Half of the land not cultivated is devoted to grazing.
3. The soil, though often neglected, is naturally rich.
4. The climate, like that of California, favors a great variety of productions.

What is the chief cause for backwardness in manufacturing?

What is the reason that most of the manufacturing is confined to the northern part?

In how far does the food of the Italians give us a clue to the productions of the country?

1. The larger part of the population is poor and cannot use imported foods to any extent.

2. Wine is a universal drink, as it is in France and Spain.

3. Macaroni, a national dish, is made from a variety of gluten rich wheat.

4. Olives and olive oil are used everywhere.

5. Cheese is a very important food, especially in the north.

What conditions make Italy the greatest rice-growing country of Europe?

Why on the whole are the people of Southern Italy far less advanced than those of the north?

1. The northern Italians are more energetic.

2. The northern part has greater natural resources.

How is it that if the plains of the Po River and the Venetian Plain were in the hands of an enemy, Italy would find it difficult to support her population?

1. These plains form by far the largest agricultural area on the peninsula.

2. Much of this vast area is river-deposited silt.

3. The many Alpine streams supply abundance of water for irrigation.

4. The chief products are wheat, corn, rice, silk, wine and flax.

Why is it that the products of the Po Valley are more like those of Central Europe than of the Mediterranean border?

Why should we expect silk, wool and linen weaving to be among the chief industries of Milan and Turin?

How came Venice to lose its ancient importance as a commercial city?

What has made Genoa the chief maritime city of the North?

(Harbor, timber, water power, damp climate, accessibility from the north.)

To what is due the great lead which Naples has acquired among Italian cities?

(Harbor, fertile plain, free commercial city.)

In what way did the importance of Rome in ancient times differ from the present?

1. The city had an advantageous position.

2. Boats could ascend the Tiber to the city, a distance of fourteen miles.

3. The Tiber is no longer navigable and the present importance rests in its remains of ancient art, historic and religious associations as well as the fact that it is the capital.

In the manufacture of what articles do the Italians, though lacking in machine industries, show their artistic skill and taste?

1. Fine jewelry of every description.

2. Fine pottery and Majolica ware.

3. Painting and sculpture.

SPECIAL PROBLEMS

Why would Italy like to make the Adriatic an Italian sea?

On what grounds does Italy lay claim to Dalmatia?

If Italy held the northern or Dalmatian coast of the Adriatic, would it be any safer from attack, with Serbia (Jugo-Slavia) holding the high mountains behind, than if the dominion of Serbia extended down to the sea?

Why is it that we find upon the Island of Sicily the remains of so many different Mediterranean civilizations?

The statement is sometimes made that the people of the southern peninsulas of Europe are poor because of the lack of summer rains. If this is true, why are not the people of California poor, because they also have long dry summers?

What is the reason that so many Italian emigrants are found scattered over many of the countries of the new world?

The Italian Peninsula is, with the exception of Denmark, the only one controlled by a single state. Is there anything in the surface features which might help account for this?

Explain why it is that the Italians so far excel the Germans in the fine art of handicraft, while the latter excel in machine-made goods. Why do we prefer the hand-made articles?

Is it a wise thing on the part of the Italians, any more than

it is of the Spaniards and Greeks, to kill all the birds they can for fear of the damage they do the crops, and to cut down the forests so that there will be more plow and pasture land?

TOPICS FOR ORAL OR WRITTEN REPORTS

The chief foods of the Italians.

The relative advantages of summer rains in Switzerland and irrigation in Italy.

An eruption of Vesuvius.

The ancient buried cities at the base of Vesuvius.

The Messina earthquake of 1908 on the Island of Sicily.

A visit to Rome.

The city of Venice.

The gateways across the Alps.

The hand-made jewelry of the Italians.

The Beautiful Island of Sicily.

Italian country homes compared with those of Switzerland.

The wonderful Italian lakes.

GREECE, ALBANIA, SERBIA AND BULGARIA COUNTRIES OF THE BALKAN PENINSULA?

MAP STUDIES

What is the position of the Balkan Peninsula?

By what waters is it enclosed?

What rivers form its northern boundary?

How does the peninsula differ in shape from the other peninsulas of Europe?

How does the barrier on the landward side compare with those of the other peninsulas?

What peninsulas does it most nearly resemble as regards the coast line?

What are the straits at the closest land connection with Asia?

What large island forms a stepping stone to Africa?

What group of islands form stepping stones to Asia Minor?

With what mountain range of Asia Minor do the mountains of Greece appear to have been once connected?

What is the nature of the islands of the Aegean Sea?
 What is the relative proportion of mountain and lowland?
 What is the nature of the mountains? Are there many or few
 ranges? Are they regular or broken?
 Along what river is the largest area of lowland?
 What can we say of the extent of the lowland along the sea?
 Are there any large rivers besides the Danube?
 How accessible is the interior from the Adriatic?
 Trace the highway followed by the Bagdad Railway from Con-
 stantinople to Belgrade.
 Trace the highway from Salonica to Belgrade.
 How difficult does it appear to be to reach the head of the
 Kulpa River from Fiume on the Adriatic?
 Which of the Balkan countries is most mountainous and pos-
 sesses the most regular coast line?
 Which country has the most advantageous sea coast?
 Which country has an outlet on the Black Sea?
 Which country had no sea coast previous to the world war?
 What additions have been made to this country?
 Which country should have the mildest climate?

TOPIC

THE BALKAN REGION, THE GATEWAY OF EUROPE:—
 A LAND WHICH, BECAUSE OF ITS POSITION AND
 THE CHARACTER OF ITS SURFACE, POSSESSES
 A GREAT DIVERSITY OF RACES, LANGUAGES AND
 RELIGIONS:—A LAND WHERE THE EARLIEST CIV-
 ILIZATION OF EUROPE GREW UP, BUT WHICH,
 NOTWITHSTANDING THE FACT THAT IT IS EAS-
 ILY ACCESSIBLE FROM THREE CONTINENTS AND
 HAS THE MOST FAVORABLE COAST LINE OF ANY
 OF THE MEDITERRANEAN PENINSULAS, IS NOW
 BACKWARD AND POORLY DEVELOPED.

Why do we speak of the Balkan Peninsula as the Gateway of
 Europe?

1. One of the main highways from Asia into Europe lies
 through the heart of the region.

2. A second highway lies along the northern border of the peninsula.

3. The islands of the Aegean Sea form stepping stones from Asia Minor to the Grecian Peninsula.

Why is it that within the Balkan Peninsula there are so many races and languages?

1. Different peoples at different times have entered the peninsula and have made their homes there.

2. To escape subjugation, the earlier peoples of the region have sometimes moved into the inaccessible mountains.

3. The many mountain ranges tend to keep each group or race of people more or less separate and distinct.

What other effect has the ruggedness of the Balkan region had upon the inhabitants?

1. Isolated people have been slow to feel the influence of civilization.

2. Different peoples have fought each other upon slight provocation.

What influences have determined the position of the boundaries between different countries?

1. Areas inhabited by people of the same stock or race.

2. Crests of mountain ranges.

3. Force used by a stronger nation against a weaker one.

How is it that in the Balkans religious belief is often used in classifying people rather than language or race?

What invading race has been chiefly to blame for the present backward condition of the Balkan Peninsula?

What is there about the Grecian Peninsula which made it the home of the first civilized men in Europe?

1. The earliest civilizations are thought to have originated in Egypt and Mesopotamia.

2. Colonists of these people reached the peninsula earlier than any other lands of the Mediterranean because it was nearest and easiest to get at.

3. There are many islands and deep protected bays.

4. The peninsula is partly protected by mountains from northern tribes.

What are the disadvantages of the Grecian Peninsula as a home for civilized people?

1. Most of the surface is mountainous and possesses a poor soil.

2. The larger part of the people are compelled to live near the coasts.

3. The coasts offer exceptional advantages to an enemy attacking from the sea.

How has their environment influenced the lives of the Greeks?

1. The rocky soil tended to discourage extensive agriculture, but was favorable to grazing.

2. The many bays and islands encouraged a sea-faring life.

3. The Mediterranean climate of most of Greece is favorable to orchards and vineyards.

Judging from surface and climate, what ought Greece to produce in considerable quantities, and what must be imported?

1. Such fruits as the olive, fig, orange, lemon, wine grapes and currant (seedless raisin).

2. Wool from the flocks of sheep and goats.

3. Large quantities of fish should be caught.

4. Greece must import a great quantity of cereals.

Why did not Greece preserve her early advantages and constitute one of the leading European nations today?

1. The broken mountainous surface prevented the Greeks from developing a strong national spirit.

2. The Romans reached Greece by sea and conquered it.

3. The Goths reached Greece through the Vardar-Morava gateway in the third century of our era.

4. The Turks invaded Greece from Asia.

What are some of the causes which have retarded the modern development?

1. Lack of forests.

2. Lack of coal.

3. Malarial nature of delta plains.

4. As long as the Turk remained, no progress was possible.

What is the importance of the situation of Salonica?

What advantage has the situation of Athens compared with Corinth?

What does the nature of the Grecian Peninsula indicate must always be the chief occupation of its inhabitants?

What additions to the kingdom of Greece have been made as a result of the world war?

How is the position of Bulgaria less advantageous than that of Greece?

Why did the treaty of Paris not give Bulgaria an outlet on the Aegean Sea and the Sea of Marmora?

What difficulty is encountered in establishing the boundary between Bulgaria, Greece and Serbia?

Why is it the Bulgarians are farmers instead of sailors?

1. The Bulgarians are a mixture of Slav and Mongol peoples who have had little to do with the sea.

2. Bulgaria, though very mountainous, has a much larger area of agricultural land than Greece.

What natural resources has Bulgaria that are lacking in Greece?

1. Heavier rainfall, better soil and large areas of forest.

2. Minerals, including coal, in the Balkan and Rhodope Mountains.

3. More water for power purposes.

What advantage is the Danube to Bulgaria—a country with few railroads?

What advantages has Bulgaria for shipping products by railroad west toward the heart of Europe and east toward Asia?

Though Bulgaria and Greece join each other, there is a great contrast in climate. What is the reason for this?

What conditions make Bulgaria a great wheat and corn growing region?

1. Large areas of valley land.

2. Mid-European climate with summer rains.

For what product is Bulgaria most widely known?

Why should we expect stock raising to be an important industry?

How does it happen that Bulgaria's population is a mixture of so many races?

Is the situation of Sofia, the capitol city, a good one?

What unfavorable position did Serbia occupy previous to the war?

How do the Serbians differ from the Bulgarians in origin and customs?

Did the country of Serbia before the war include all peoples of the Serbian race in the Balkan Peninsula?

1. To the southwest of Serbia lay the independent country of Montenegro.

2. To the west lie the provinces of Bosnia, Hertzgovina and Dalmatia, formerly under the rule of Austria.

3. To the northwest lie the provinces of Croatia and Slavonia, also a part of Austria until the close of the world war. What is now the extent of the country of the united Serbian peoples (Jugo-Slavs)?

What are the advantages of the new boundaries?

In what portion is there a considerable Italian population?

Why is it that the Mediterranean border province of Serbia (Dalmatia) is so narrow?

Why is it that, aside from several coast cities, nearly all the people live on the Danube slope?

1. The Dinaric Alps rise rugged and barren close to the Mediterranean.

2. That part of Dinaric Alps known as the Karst is formed of limestone and is especially barren.

3. The slope toward the Danube and Save Rivers is more gentle and has a fertile soil.

4. Extensive forests and mineral deposits are found upon the Danube slope.

5. The valleys of the Save, Danube and Morava Rivers contain large areas of agricultural land.

What reason is there for the Serbians, like the other Balkan peoples, being in a backward condition?

Why did Austria-Hungary treat her Slav subjects so poorly?

1. Austria-Hungary wished to enlarge her boundaries toward the Adriatic.

2. Serbia blocked Austria-Hungary's communication with the Orient.

What can we say as to the love of the Serbians for the soil?

Compare them with other Balkan peoples in this regard.

Judging from the nature of the country and the backward condition of the people, what must be the leading occupations?

1. Farming must be the chief industry. The Mid-European climate favors grains, fruits, cattle, sheep and pigs.

2. The manufacturing must be confined largely to hand industries.

Since rugged mountains lie between the homes of the main body of the inhabitants and the Mediterranean, how will they make use of their new coast line?

1. A pass opens through the mountains from Fiume to Agram on the Save River.

2. Pear-Tree Pass leads across the Karst region to Italy (an ancient highway).

3. A railroad connects Sarajevo and Ragusa, a coast city.

4. An ancient Roman highway leads from the Drin Gulf across the mountains to Old Serbia.

What are the disadvantages of Belgrad as the capitol of the new Serbia?

To what extent under the new conditions will the Save-Danube highway benefit Serbia?

What are the possibilities of Serbia as a future manufacturing country?

Why is the Dalmatian Coast sometimes called the "Mediterranean Norway"?

What relation do the Montenegrins bear to the Serbians?

Why should it be a great advantage to Montenegro to unite with Serbia?

Why are the Montenegrins called the "Spartans of the Balkans"?

Have the boundaries of Albania been changed in any great degree by the war?

How do the Albanians differ from the other Balkan people in their origin and manner of life?

What are some of the reasons for the Albanians being the most backward of all the Balkan peoples?

1. The surface is chiefly mountains and soil poor and rocky.
2. The rivers flow swiftly in narrow gorges.

3. The coast lands are in many places marshy and malarious.
How is it that the Albanians, though their country has a long sea coast, are noted neither as sailors nor fishermen?

1. Albania has few harbors.

2. The Albanians are descendants of a race of herdsmen.

3. The nature of their country encourages a partially nomadic life.

How do the climatic belts of the Albanians affect the lives of the people?

1. The high mountain region (Karst) is cold and barren and occupied in summer by herdsmen.

2. A lower belt more favorable to farming, producing corn, tobacco and olives. Herding is also carried on.

3. A farming belt of low plains and small valleys.

4. An unhealthy coast, peopled mostly by Italians and Greeks.

CONSTANTINOPLE AND THE INTERNATIONALIZED STRAITS

What is the object of expelling the Turkish Government from Europe and internationalizing the Bosphorus-Dardanelles Straits?

1. That the oppressed races may be freed from Turkish rule.
2. That Turkey can no longer block the outlet of the Black Sea.

In what lies the very great importance of the city of Constantinople?

1. The city lies on the great highway between Asia and Europe.
2. The city lies on the highway between Eastern Europe, the Black Sea and the Mediterranean.

What advantages does the city possess as a possible capitol of the League of Nations?

1. It lies in the geographical center of the inhabited earth.
2. It has an agreeable and healthful climate.
3. It possesses interesting historic associations.

SPECIAL PROBLEMS

Why is it that the first civilized people of Europe grew up in Greece, where water is often scarce, soil rocky and poor, long in advance of Central Europe, where there is a heavy rainfall and the natural resources are more varied and abundant?

Why is the Dalmatian region (the coast of greater Serbia), though it is picturesque and attractive and has a fairly abundant rainfall, a poor farming country?

How is it that Serbia, of all the Balkan countries, has had its boundaries enlarged the most as a result of the war?

What other good port could Serbia develop if deprived of the use of Fiume?

What is the reason that Turkey, known in recent years as the "Sick Man of Europe," was able to maintain its hold

upon much of the Balkan region and until recently block free access to the Black Sea by water?

How is it that Serbia, a little country before the war, occupied such an important position that Germany and Austria were willing to take the chances of a great war in order to crush it?

Since the Danube Valley lies in the path of migrating peoples, why should not the progress of the people living there have been aided rather than retarded?

Why, if the Mediterranean climate of the Grecian shores is unfavorable to energetic action, as some would assert because of the present backward condition of the people, did the earliest European civilization grow up here?

On what basis were the lands of Turkey in Europe divided up among the surrounding states?

Why should one see upon the streets of Constantinople the greatest variety of peoples of any city in the world?

TOPICS FOR ORAL OR WRITTEN REPORTS

The Life of the Albanian mountaineers.

The Karst region north of the Adriatic Sea.

The wonderful walled city of Ragusa on the Dalmatian Coast. Sarajevo, the city where the event took place that started the world war.

The important position of Serbia in the Balkans.

Why the Greeks are sailors and not farmers.

The rose gardens of Bulgaria.

The city of Constantinople.

The Ancient and the modern Athens.

How the Greek orchardist makes trees grow upon the rocky mountain sides.

The Montenegrins, the "Spartans of the Balkans."

The Story of the Bulgarians.

The Balkans under the rule of the Turks.

The Grecian islands.

The difficulties of travel in the mountains of the Balkan Peninsula.

NORWAY AND SWEDEN

MAP STUDIES

- What peninsula is formed entirely of the two countries we are studying?
- By what waters is it almost surrounded?
- What other peninsula of Europe does it most nearly resemble in shape and surface?
- In what two climatic zones does it lie?
- Which slope of the highland is steep? Which gentle?
- Which is easier reached by land from the heart of Europe, the Iberian or the Scandinavian Peninsula?
- Why do we say the barrier of the land side is climatic, while the Iberian and Italian Peninsulas have mountain barriers?
- What does the length suggest as to climatic differences between the north and the south?
- Compare with northwest coast of America as to climate.
- Why are lakes numerous, while none of any consequence appear upon the other peninsulas of Europe?
- What natural feature forms most of the boundary between Norway and Sweden?
- Does Sweden reach the Arctic Ocean?
- What differences do the coast lines of the two countries exhibit?
- Describe from the map the fjords of Norway.
- Which country has the larger area of lowland?
- To what part of Norway is its lowland entirely confined?
- What does the map suggest as to the differences in the occupations of the people of the two countries?
- Compare the coast of Norway with that of British Columbia.
- Compare the Baltic Coast of Sweden with the region about Hudson Bay. Is it necessary for boats to go through the dangerous channels of the Kattegat in order to pass from the Baltic to the North Sea?

PROBLEM

NORWAY AND SWEDEN, THE HOME OF THE ANCIENT VIKINGS, LIE SIDE BY SIDE UPON THE SCANDINAVIAN PENINSULA, BOTH BEING IN ABOUT THE SAME LATITUDE AND HAVING ABOUT THE SAME EXTENT OF COAST LINE, YET THE NORWEGIANS MAKE THEIR LIVING CHIEFLY FROM THE SEA, WHILE THE SWEDES ARE NOT SAILORS BUT LIVE LARGELY UPON THE RESOURCES OF THE LAND:—HOW CAN WE ACCOUNT FOR SUCH A GREAT DIFFERENCE IN THE OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLES OF THE TWO COUNTRIES?

How is it that for most purposes we may consider the Scandinavian Peninsula an island?

1. The neck of the peninsula lies in the Arctic regions.
2. Most of the trade and travel are directed toward southern points.

What was the object in building a railroad around the head of the Gulf of Bothnia, since it is such a short distance across the Baltic Sea?

How can we account for the fact that there are villages scattered along the west coast as far north as North Cape, while the eastern part of North America in the same latitude is almost uninhabitable?

1. Mild southwesterly winds blow off the ocean.
2. Land winds prevail upon the eastern coast of North America.

From our knowledge of North America, how should we expect the rainfall to be distributed?

1. The slope facing the ocean should be very wet.
 2. The southern part should have a heavy rainfall.
 3. The eastern slope should have a moderate rainfall.
- Are the Norwegians and Swedes the only races inhabiting the peninsula?

What led the inhabitants of the peninsula, particularly those

of the western coast, to become expert seamen early in their history?

1. The barren nature of the interior highlands kept most of the people near the coast.

2. The deeply indented coast, with many protecting islands, encouraged a sea-faring life.

3. Perhaps it was crowding of the population in a land of few comforts, perhaps love of adventure and gain that led to Viking expeditions to the southward.

What advantages for interior water communication has Sweden that are lacking in Norway?

Although the coast line of the two countries is nearly equal in length, does this fact give them equal advantages?

1. Norway:

a. Deep water fjords extend many miles into the land.

b. The water in the fjords does not freeze.

c. Norway is more conveniently situated for trade with Western Europe and America.

2. Sweden:

a. The harbors of the Baltic Sea freeze in winter.

b. The passage through the Skager Rak and Kattegat is a dangerous and inconvenient one for large vessels.

c. Sweden is more favorably situated for trade with Central and Eastern Europe.

Why would Norway suffer much more than Sweden if importation of food supplies were stopped?

1. Two-thirds of the area of Norway is too cold and rocky for cultivation.

2. One-fifth of the surface is forested.

3. One-third of Sweden is possible farm land.

4. Forests form a much larger area than in Norway.

5. The most of the farming land lies farther south than does that of Norway.

What other conditions favor farming in Sweden?

1. The climate of Sweden is drier and warmer in summer.

2. The climate of Norway is so wet that farm operations are hindered.

From what we have learned of these countries, what can we now say as to their industries?

1. Norway:

a. The larger number of the people are sailors and fishermen.

b. Farming and lumbering employ most of the remainder.

2. Sweden:

a. Farming is the leading occupation.

b. Lumbering and making of lumber products is more important than in any other country in Europe.

c. Mining industry employs many people.

What might we expect these countries to export?

1. Norway should export fish and forest products.

2. Sweden should export dairy products, forest products and ores.

Judging from the climate and surface, which country must have the larger population? Which must import most food stuffs?

Of what would we expect the imported foods should consist?

1. Norway imports nearly all its cereals and flour.

2. Sweden raises nearly all it needs of rye and oats, some wheat and extensive root crops.

What can we say of the importance of the sea-carrying trade of Norway?

Why should we expect the Norwegians to be more bold and energetic than the Swedes.

What vast resources slightly developed are possessed by both countries?

What are the particular advantages of Norway for manufacturing textiles?

Why are practically all the towns of Norway on the ocean?

Why is Stockholm sometimes called the "Venice of the North"?

What are the advantages in the situation of Christiana?

SPECIAL PROBLEMS

What are the various causes that have led to the especial importance of fishing in Norway?

- How does it happen that there is not only less need for railroads in Norway than Sweden, but those that are needed are more difficult to build?
- Why is it more necessary for Sweden to be on good commercial terms with Germany than for Norway or Denmark?
- What Swedish industry is likely to be encouraged by the loss of Alsace-Lorraine by the Germans?
- How can we account for the fact that so many Swedes and Norwegians have emigrated to America, although their countries are prosperous and have enlightened governments?
- What conditions in Europe should lead to a great demand for Swedish timber? What advantage has Sweden over Russia as regards markets?
- Why did Norway and Sweden remain neutral during the world war, although Germany sank many of their ships?
- What is there in the situation and climate which helps us to understand why there has been less mixing of different races upon the Scandinavian Peninsula than in most other parts of Europe?
- Does a cold climate necessarily make people energetic and thrifty? Compare in this regard the Russians with the Swedes and Norwegians.

TOPICS FOR ORAL OR WRITTEN REPORTS

- Contrast between the streams of the Scandinavian Peninsula and those of Russia. Why are there no windmills in the mountainous portions of Scandinavia?
- Hammerfest, the most northern city in the world.
- The scenery of the fjords.
- The difficulties of the farmer in Norway.
- The advantages of Norway for fishing.
- Why dairying is the most profitable farm industry in Sweden.
- The country and homes of the Lapplanders.
- The story of the Vikings.
- Why the ships of Norway are found all over the world.
- A comparison between the lowlands of Sweden and those of Holland as regards origin, fertility and products.

FRANCE

MAP STUDIES

- What is the position of France in Europe?
Upon what three different bodies of water does it face?
In what three natural regions does France lie?
In what part are situated the highlands?
What river divides the highlands into two parts?
Is the relief simple or complex? Compare with Spain or the Balkans.
What two chief slopes has the land?
What is the proportion of lowland?
Which parts of the land boundaries are well protected?
Which part has little protection?
What four great river systems are there?
What is the nature of the surface of South Central France?
What are the highest mountains? Highest peaks?
What natural highway leads across France from the Mediterranean to the Rhine?
What natural highway leads from the Mediterranean to the Bay of Biscay?
By what route is Paris most easily reached from Marseilles?
What must be the character of the rivers in a land as flat as is most of France?
By what canals and rivers can freight go from Paris to the North Sea, English Channel, Bay of Biscay and the Mediterranean?
From the nature of the surface, what should we expect as to navigation by rivers and canals?
Why ought the whole of the interior of France to receive heavy rains? Compare in this regard to the interior of Spain.
How should we expect the climate to compare with that of England?
Which of the rivers has built a marshy delta?
What is the explanation of estuaries at the mouths of the other rivers?

PROBLEM

FRANCE IS ONE OF THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL NATIONS OF EUROPE AND IS WORLD-RENOWNED FOR TASTE AND SKILL EXHIBITED IN EVERY BRANCH OF ART AND INDUSTRY:—WHY WAS IT THAT, WITH THE MOST FAVORABLE POSITION OF ANY COUNTRY OF EUROPE, FRANCE WAS, BEFORE THE WORLD WAR, EXCELLED BY BOTH GREAT BRITAIN AND GERMANY IN QUANTITY OF MANUFACTURES AND IN FOREIGN TRADE?

In what way is the situation of France remarkably favorable?

1. France extends across the peninsula of Europe from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic Ocean and the North Sea.
2. France joins three large countries and two small ones.
3. France lies in the middle of the temperate belt.

How can we account for the fact that France has a mild, moist climate, while the interior of Spain is dry and exhibits great extremes of temperature?

1. France lies wholly within the belt of westerly storms.
2. France is open to the sea on the west.
3. The greater part of the surface is low.
4. The highlands occupy the eastern half.
5. The conditions in Spain are the reverse of those in France.

Are the land boundaries of France as favorable as they might be?

1. Mountains protect the southern and most of the eastern boundary.
2. The only unprotected boundary is on the north, beyond which lives a troublesome neighbor.

Why did the Germans at the beginning of the world war attack France through Belgium instead of taking a shorter and more direct route toward Paris?

How are the shape and surface of France more favorable to the maintenance of one government than are those of either Italy or Spain?

What two important gateways face the Germans on the north?

1. The Burgundian gate, eighteen miles wide.
2. The Lorraine Gate in the valley of the Moselle near cities of Sedan and Metz.

What remarkable highways extend across France from the Mediterranean toward the north and west?

1. The Rhone-Saone Valley and Burgundian Gate were an old Roman highway to the Rhine and the North Sea.
2. The Rhone-Saone-Seine Valley was the Roman highway to the British Isles.
3. The Garonne Valley forms a highway from the Gulf of Lyons to the Bay of Biscay.

How is the surface of France extraordinarily favorable to domestic trade?

1. The surface of a large part is so flat that the streams flow slowly.
2. There are four great navigable rivers with connecting canals (one-fourth interior trade is carried on by water).

How is it that France comes nearer to raising its own food supplies than any of the other industrial nations of Europe?

1. Nearly three-fifths of the land is under cultivation.
2. The temperature and moisture are favorable.
3. One-fourth of the whole area is devoted to cereals (second only to Russia).

Knowing something of the climatic conditions, where shall we look for the different products?

1. Wine grapes are grown in all the warm central and southern valleys.
2. The mulberry tree and silk worms in the Rhone Valley and Mediterranean coastal border.
3. Wheat, apples, sheep and horses in the northwest (Normandy and Britany).

How is it that from the discovery of America down until quite recently, France has done little colonizing as compared with England and Spain?

1. The French lacked the incentive to emigrate because of their rich and productive home land.

2. The population is not crowded as in many other European countries.

Why is it France is so successful in handling her present African possessions?

1. These lands are very conveniently situated.

2. The lands produce many things not grown in France and form a market for French manufactures.

3. The native inhabitants are treated justly.

What early advantages did France have as an industrial center?

1. The French people are naturally of an artistic temperament.

2. The beginning of modern textile industries was made in Flanders.

What is the reason that other European nations have outstripped France in modern manufacturing industries and trade?

1. France is poorly supplied with iron ore.

2. France possesses coal, but the mines are not near the iron mines.

3. France has little water power except in the remote mountain districts.

4. The French people, being practically self-supporting, did not have to engage in foreign commerce.

What effect have the last two wars of France had upon her manufacturing industries?

1. As a result of the war of 1870 the Germans took the larger part of the iron mines of France.

2. As a result of the world war the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, containing rich iron mines, have been restored.

What conditions have made Paris the capitol and largest city?

1. The city is on the Seine River, about in the center of its broad, flat basin.

2. Trade routes by land, by river and canal meet at Paris.

3. The Seine is navigable from Paris down to the sea.

At what points on the western coast should we look for important cities?

1. At the mouths of the rivers.

2. At points suitably situated for traffic with Great Britain.

What conditions determined the position of the city of Lyon?
Why is not the largest Mediterranean city at the mouth of the Rhone River?

Why is France one of the chief attractions of visitors to Europe?

1. Paris is renowned for its art treasures.
2. There are many fine old cathedrals and castles.
3. Mont Blanc, the highest peak of the Alps, is in France.
4. The Rivera on the Mediterranean Sea has a pleasant winter climate.

4. Many countries are grouped about France.
Why is it the French are better satisfied with their homeland than most of the peoples living about them?

SPECIAL PROBLEMS

Why can we say France occupies a more favorable position for agriculture than either the Baltic and North Sea coasts, or the dry lands of the Mediterranean Peninsulas?

Why have the invaders of France come more often from the north than from the southeast or the southwest?

How can we account for the fact that the people of France have a deeper national spirit and are more intelligently united than are the people of Spain?

What is the reason that the French raise such large quantities of wheat, while the land devoted to intensive culture, such as is practiced in the north of Italy, would give far larger returns?

What is the reason that the French would like to hold permanently the western bank of the Rhine?

Why is it that the largest city of France has grown up in the interior, while great cities are more often found upon a sea coast?

What is the reason the people of France make little use of their great quantities of grapes except for wine?

Why is it that the French are distinguished more for their beautiful, artistic products than for the coarser wares made in Germany and Great Britain?

Why is it that the Germans did not come through the Burgundy Gate to attack France instead of through Belgium?

Why is it that so few grapes are grown in the north of France, although they do well in the valleys of Southern Germany?

TOPICS FOR ORAL OR WRITTEN REPORTS

A journey upon a canal boat from Rotterdam to Marseilles, by way of Paris.

The Auvergne Plateau.

A trip to the summit of Mont Blanc.

France and Switzerland compared as to manufacturing advantages.

The influence of the mulberry tree upon the industries of the Rhone Valley.

The Riviera as a winter resort.

The attractive sights of Paris.

A description of some French work of art.

A French city on market day.

The interesting city of Strasburg.

The Value of Alsace and Lorraine to France.

The ancient highway from the Mediterranean to the Rhine.

The foreign possessions of France.

BELGIUM, HOLLAND AND DENMARK

MAP STUDIES

What is the situation of each of the above countries?

In what natural region do they lie?

Which of the three countries extends into the Ardenne Plateau?

Which two are wholly lowland?

Which one consists in large part of a marshy delta?

What are the relative advantages of each as regards opportunities for water transportation?

Which is safest from attack by land? Which less safe? Which least secure?

At what disadvantage is Belgium as regards ports upon the sea?

Parts of which two countries would be flooded by the sea if it were not for dikes?

What is the nature of the coast and surface of Denmark?

Is there any resemblance between the Coast of Holland and that of the South Atlantic States?

PROBLEM

THREE LITTLE COUNTRIES—BELGIUM, HOLLAND AND DENMARK—SITUATED ON THE COASTAL BORDER OF THE LOWLAND PLAIN:—COUNTRIES SIMILAR IN SURFACE, CLIMATE AND IN LACK OF NATURAL PROTECTION AGAINST A RUTHLESS NEIGHBOR:—THE TWO LAST ARE, AS WE WOULD EXPECT, DAIRY COUNTRIES, WHILE THE FIRST IS NOTED FOR ITS MANUFACTURING:—WHAT ARE THE REASONS FOR THE SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES IN THEIR INDUSTRIES?

What are the relative advantages of these countries as regards position upon the sea?

1. Denmark and its islands guard the entrance to the Baltic Sea.

2. Holland and Belgium front upon the North Sea and England.

In what way are these countries very much alike?

1. All have a moist ocean climate.
2. All have sandy, marshy shores, marked with huge sand dunes.
3. All have unprotected land boundaries.

How have the surface, shore lines and climate influenced the industrial growth?

1. Denmark has a broken coast line and poor soil; therefore—
 - a. The early Danish Norsemen were great sea rovers.
 - b. The glacial surface has a poor soil, rarely rises over five hundred feet.
 - c. The damp, cool climate favors rye, barley, oats and root crops.
 - d. Moist climate favors grazing and dairy industries.
2. Holland has a marshy coast, good delta soil and good commercial advantages; hence—
 - a. The Hollanders are accustomed to the water because of Zuyder Zee, rivers and innumerable canals.
 - b. The surface is in large part the Rhine delta; highest elevation 1000 feet, being dunes.
 - c. The moist climate and marshy surface favor dairying.
 - d. Suitable soil and climate favor growing of bulbs, flowers and other nursery stock.
3. Belgium has a poor sea front and a surface in part hilly; therefore:—
 - a. The Belgians are not seamen.
 - b. Northern part is like Holland, southern part hilly, similar to France.
 - c. The country is noted for mining (coal, iron, lead, zinc) and manufacturing industries.

How is it that all three countries, having a climate in which trees thrive, nevertheless import lumber?

Why is it that only one-third of the area of Holland is cultivated, though the surface is almost level?

What is the effect on the industries of Holland and Denmark of the absence of coal and water power?

What are the chief markets for the dairy and cattle products of Holland and Denmark?

Why did Holland and Denmark suffer so much during the world war, since they export great quantities of dairy produce?

1. Both countries import large quantities of grain for flour and for feeding their dairy cattle.

2. All the markets were closed with the exception of Germany, which gave some coal in exchange for cattle and dairy products.

3. Manufactured articles and raw products were imported by sea at great risk.

To what extent do the over-sea possessions of these countries make up for their small size?

1. Denmark's colonies are not important.

2. Holland's East India colonies are very valuable.

3. Belgium's protectorate in the Congo Basin will become important some day.

How is it that Belgium, largely a lowland country, like the others, is far more noted for its manufactures than for its agriculture?

1. Belgium possesses important mines of coal and iron.

2. Belgium lies in the heart of industrial Europe.

3. Belgium, though having to use the mouth of the Rhine, which is in Holland, possesses 1000 miles of navigable streams and canals.

In what way has the position of these countries with regard to Germany been a constant source of danger to them?

1. Germany longed to possess the whole North Sea front of Europe.

2. Germany was particularly desirous of the mouth of the Rhine.

3. Germany wished to be in a better position to attack England.

What is the advantage of making the Rhine an international stream?

Although Holland has no natural boundary, how is it partly protected against Germany?

Why are Holland and Belgium called "Buffer States"?

Why did Germany overrun Belgium when it could have reached France more directly through the Argonne region?

- Why is Brussels a much larger city than Antwerp, though not situated upon a navigable stream?
- What are the advantages in the situation of Amsterdam and Rotterdam?
- How came the metropolis of Denmark to grow up on an island?
- Why did the people of Belgium suffer much more during German occupation than would those of Denmark or Holland?
- Why do so few Belgians emigrate, though the country is one of the most densely populated of all Europe?
- Why do these countries send to America for most of their cereals when Russia is nearer?
- What fine art hand-work do we receive from these countries?
- To what peoples of Europe are the peoples of these countries related by both language and descent?

SPECIAL PROBLEMS

- Is the fact that Belgium is a "buffer state" entirely to its disadvantage?
- What are the reasons for the lack of emigration from Belgium, although the country is one of the most thickly populated in Europe? Compare with France, Germany and Italy, there being few emigrants from France and many from Germany and Italy.
- Would the possession of Denmark by Germany be of as much advantage to the latter country as the possession of Holland and Belgium?
- How can the Hollanders afford to use their rich delta soil as pasture and hay land, since delta lands ordinarily return much more if intensively cultivated? Discuss from point of view of effect of climatic conditions upon the growth of different agricultural products, and of the accessibility to markets.
- Do the colonies or possessions of Holland and Belgium have much use for the products of their manufactories? If not, in what, then, constitutes the value of the colonies?

Judging from the character of the surface of Holland and of its coast, what two occupations should engage the energies of a majority of the people? Give reasons for the answer.

TOPICS FOR ORAL OR WRITTEN REPORTS

- The flooding of the region occupied by the Zuider Zee.
- The methods of reclaiming the marshes and flooded areas of Holland.
- The growing of bulbs in Holland.
- The advantages of Holland as a dairy country.
- A trip on a canal boat across Holland.
- The entrance to the Baltic Sea.
- The discoveries of the Danish Vikings.
- Iceland in the summer time.
- The city of Copenhagen.
- What might happen to Holland if the coast should sink a few feet?
- Why is it that Belgium can support such a dense population?
- The advantages of Belgium as a manufacturing state.
- The coastal features of Denmark.

SWITZERLAND

MAP STUDIES

- What countries extend into the Alps from different sides?
About what proportion of the Alps lies within the boundaries of Switzerland?
Does Switzerland contain the highest of the Alpine peaks?
What four great rivers have their headwaters within the Swiss Alps?
What two rivers drain the most of the country? What directions do they flow?
In how far are the boundaries suited for defense?
What is the general character of the surface?
How extensive are the glaciers?
How important are the lakes as highways? What other part of Europe is well supplied with lakes?
What appears to be the proportion of farm lands?
What are Switzerland's easiest routes to the sea?
What is the difficulty of reaching Italy from the interior of Switzerland?

PROBLEM

SWITZERLAND:—A SMALL, MOUNTAINOUS COUNTRY OCCUPYING THE HEART OF THE ALPS, COMPLETELY SURROUNDED BY POWERFUL NEIGHBORS AND WITHOUT ANY GREAT NATURAL RESOURCES EXCEPT WATER POWER AND SCENERY:—A LAND UNIQUE IN THAT IT POSSESSES NO LANGUAGE OF ITS OWN, BUT INSTEAD USES THE LANGUAGES OF THE PEOPLE OF THE SURROUNDING COUNTRIES.

How came the little country of Switzerland to exist in the midst of powerful neighbors?

1. The Swiss occupy a rugged region difficult to conquer.
2. Their mountain home tends to develop in the Swiss a bold, free spirit.

3. Jealousies among her neighbors tends to make Switzerland secure.

How came people speaking different languages to unite in one country?

1. The inhabitants of a group of valleys united in a canton.

2. The cantons of the Western Alps united in the Swiss Federation for protection against their lowland neighbors.

What kind of homes did the prehistoric dwellers build for protection?

What are the four languages which the Swiss now speak?

1. German is spoken in the north (used by two-thirds of the Swiss).

2. French is spoken in the west.

3. Italian is spoken in the south.

4. Romansch, an old Latin dialect, is spoken in the eastern part.

Is this variety of languages an advantage or disadvantage?

Why is it necessary for Switzerland to remain neutral in case of war between her neighbors?

What should we expect in regard to the density and distribution of the people?

What is there about the position and nature of Switzerland which makes it so well adapted to dairying?

1. The climate is damp and cool, producing abundant forage.

2. The larger part of the land is not suited to cultivation.

3. There is a good market for butter and cheese.

Why should we expect to find the agricultural products similar to those of Germany?

Since Switzerland is an agricultural country, why did it suffer from lack of food during the world war? Compare with Holland and Denmark.

How has the natural barrier between Switzerland and Italy been broken down? (St. Gothard Tunnel, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles; Simplon Tunnel, $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles; Maloggia and Arlberg Tunnel, 9 miles.)

What can we say as to the interior lines of communication?

How has the lack of minerals affected the development of Swiss industries?

1. The lack of coal and iron has made unprofitable the manufacture of heavy,*bulky articles.

2. Great skill has been developed in manufacture of those articles requiring importation of little raw material, such as wood carving, watches, jewelry and lace.

3. The recent development of water power is encouraging the textile industries, cotton and silk.

What climatic and product belts do we find in Switzerland?

1. About Lake Geneva wine grapes and mulberry trees are grown.

2. In the valleys and plateaus up to 2000 feet there is general farming, the natural vegetation being chestnut and beech.

3. The lower mountain slopes produce pine and fir, and contain pastures.

4. High mountain pastures.

5. The Arctic region with its glaciers.

In what lies the great attractiveness of the Alpine scenery?

What effect has the coming of hundreds of thousands of visitors yearly had upon the life of the Swiss?

1. A great hotel industry has grown up.

2. A network of railways has been built.

3. An important trade has developed in articles of local manufacture.

4. There has grown up a great home market for vegetables and dairy produce.

5. The dangers of Alpine climbing makes necessary the employment of many guides.

Where should we expect to find the two largest cities?

1. Geneva, upon the Rhone outlet.

2. Zurich, near the Rhine outlet—an important railway center.

SPECIAL PROBLEMS

Why was it so necessary for Switzerland to keep on good terms with its neighbors during the world war?

What is the reason that there is such a country as Switzerland, since it has no national language, no common religion, and its mountain valleys open directly down to its powerful neighbors?

How is it that Switzerland, though having no outlet on the sea, no coal and only one-sixth of its land capable of cultivation, should nevertheless contain the most prosperous population in Europe?

From the nature of their industries, what double privations did the Swiss endure during the war?

How can we explain the fact that dairying is such a successful industry, since a large part of the country is extremely rough and mountainous and covered with snow a large part of the year?

What is the reason that the Alps contain the greatest glaciers of Europe, although they lie far to the south of the highland of Scandinavia, where the former ice sheet had its start?

TOPICS FOR ORAL DISCUSSION OR WRITTEN REPORTS

The chief foods of a Swiss family.

Winter sports in the Alps.

A visit to the Mer de Glace.

The swiss lakes and their scenery.

Dairying upon the Alpine pastures.

The dependence of the Swiss upon their neighbors.

Comparison of Swiss scenery with that of the Rocky Mountains and Sierra Nevada.

The Swiss climate for summer outings compared with that of the Sierra Nevada.

A Swiss chalet.

GERMANY AND AUSTRIA

MAP STUDIES

- Why were Germany and Austria-Hungary formerly spoken of as "Middle Europe"?
- What was the general shape of Germany and Austria together before the war?
- What part of Germany extended far eastward along the Baltic Sea?
- How did Germany compare with France and Spain in size?
- How have the boundaries of Germany been changed as a result of the war?
- What new countries have been established on the boundaries of Germany?
- In what two natural regions does Germany lie?
- What is the nature of the North Sea and Baltic Coasts?
- What is the disadvantage of the long Baltic and short North Sea Coast? How has the disadvantage been overcome?
- What two important drainages does Germany lie in?
- Why does the surface favor large rivers?
- What are the four large northerly flowing rivers wholly within Germany?
- What is the chief German river?
- What kind of mouths have most of the rivers? What is the nature of the Rhine mouth?
- What does the surface suggest as to the importance of interior water traffic?
- Is it possible to go by water from the Danube to the Rhine? From the Rhine to the Rhone?
- How can Germany carry on water traffic between the Rhine and the North Sea without entering Holland?
- What is the character of the surface of South Germany?
- What is the size of Prussia compared with the other German States? What are its advantages and disadvantages as regards position?
- What historic forested highland lies between the Rhine and the head of the Danube?

What determined the position of Hamburg and Bremen?
How can we account for Berlin, remote from the sea, being
the largest city?

TOPIC

GERMANY AND AUSTRIA:—ONCE THE GREAT POWERS OF CENTRAL EUROPE ENJOYING A COMMANDING POSITION IN SCIENCE, INDUSTRY AND TRADE AND INCLUDING MANY SUBJECT NATIONALITIES AGAINST THEIR WILLS—COUNTRIES WHOSE TERRITORIES EXTENDED FROM THE BLEAK NORTH AND BALTIC SEA COASTS SOUTHEASTWARD TO THE DANUBE VALLEY AND THE MILD ADRIATIC SEA AND BID FAIR TO CONTROL ADDITIONAL LANDS ALONG THE ROUTE THROUGH CONSTANTINOPLE TO SOUTHERN ASIA, BUT SHORN OF UNJUST POWER BY THE WORLD WAR EACH IS NOW CONFINED WITHIN THOSE BOUNDS INHABITED BY GERMAN SPEAKING TEUTONS.

On what basis have the boundary lines of the new German Republic been drawn?

What is the reason the Treaty of Paris insists on Austria remaining a separate state?

Why is there less variety in the climate of Germany than is possessed by most European countries of its size?

1. The land rises to the Alps on the south.
2. The whole land is open to westerly winds.

Why should we expect greater range in climate between the east and west than between the north and south?

What two natural regions of North America does the surface of Germany resemble?

1. South Germany is a hilly plateau much like New England.
2. North Germany is a coastal plateau somewhat similar to the South Atlantic coastal plain, but much colder.

In what way is the German plain much more unfavorable to agricultural development than is ours?

Why is the soil so much poorer than that of Holland and Belgium?

Why are there so many German States, each with its own government and capitol city, while in France there is one central authority and city?

What truth is there in Germany's statement that she had unprotected boundaries and must keep up a great military establishment?

1. Mountains protect on the south.

2. Marshes and lakes protect a part of the eastern boundary.

3. The Rhine, while not on the boundary, forms a barrier a little distance within the western border.

On which side only had Germany a neighbor with a greater population than herself?

Under what disadvantage did Russia labor in attacking Germany?

How well is Germany protected on the side of the sea?

1. The coastal waters are shallow.

2. The greater part of the coast borders the Baltic.

3. The great cities are far up the estuaries.

What made the cultural development of Germany slower than that of the countries of Southern Europe?

1. Germany was originally forested, the coastal lands were marshy and possessed poor soil.

2. The people were naturally of a war-like disposition.

How have the rivers greatly aided the industrial development of Germany?

What natural disadvantages does North Germany possess as an agricultural region?

To what products is the cool, damp plain of North Germany adapted?

1. Extensive meadows favor pasturage and dairying.

2. The chief crops are rye, potatoes and sugar beets.

How is it that the poor soil is made to produce enormous crops?

How is it that Germany can afford to spend so much effort and money improving its poor soil?

1. The growth of manufacturing industries and increase in population demanded a great increase of the food supply.

2. Potash, the most necessary fertilizer, is produced in the country.

3. The labor of the peasant men, women and children is cheap.

What advantages has Germany as a manufacturing country?

1. Great quantities of iron and coal since 1870.

2. Many railroads, navigable rivers and canals.

3. Central position and large extent of sea coast .

What are the particular advantages of Germany's position?

1. Germany is nearest to Russia of any of the large manufacturing countries.

2. Germany is at the head of the easiest land route to the Balkans and the Orient.

What two of the chief highways of Europe lead through Germany?

1. The route from the Rhine down the Danube River.

2. The Rhine-Rhone route from the North Sea to the Mediterranean.

Why should we expect Germany to excel in manufactures of iron, chemicals, dyes, pottery, toy industries and fancy articles?

What is the condition of Austria's industrial development compared with Germany?

Why is it an advantage to Austria to be united to Germany rather than to maintain a separate government?

How is it that as a result of the war Austria has lost her Adriatic seaports?

Why is it that Austria has had also to give up territory in the Alps?

How have the agricultural resources of Austria been affected by the independence of Czecho-Slovakia (in part Bohemia)?

What do we understand by the "Rhinisch Provinces"?

What is the industrial importance of this region to Germany?

1. Near the Rhine are found the most of the coal and iron of Germany.

2. The Rhine affords the best transportation of any German river.

Why have the Allies urged the independence of the Rhinisch provinces?

Why is it that there are many large cities in Germany, while Russia with a larger population has few?

What industries have absorbed a great deal of German energy?

Why is it so great a number of Germans have migrated to other countries, while there has been little emigration from Belgium?

What is likely to be the effect of the loss of Alsace-Lorraine on Germany?

1. Germany will not have iron to spare for use in war industries.

2. Germany will have to depend far more upon foreign nations.

What will be the effect on Germany of opening the Kiel Canal to all nations?

What is the object of placing the Elbe, Oder, Danube, Rhine and Moselle Rivers under the control of the League of Nations?

SPECIAL PROBLEMS

Why is it that, although Germany already had a long coast line, it would have liked very much to acquire in addition that of Holland and Belgium?

Compare the climatic conditions of the plain of North Germany (Prussia) with the Mediterranean border of Spain. In which would you prefer to engage in farming? How would the foods that you could raise in Germany differ from those of Spain?

How is it that, although Germany has many harbors, the great cities have grown up at the heads of estuaries, where the water is so shallow that the large ocean steamers cannot reach them?

Would the opening of the Rhine to the free use of peoples of all nations benefit or injure Germany? What country would it benefit the most, and why?

If the climate and life conditions of Central Europe are superior to those of the south of Europe, why is it that

since the earliest times the Germans have tried to over-run the people to the southward?

Why does the position of Austria and its lack of important manufacturing industries make it an advantage to be united with Germany?

Why is it that in Germany, where the building and running of railroads is such an easy matter, so much use is made of the waterways?

TOPICS FOR ORAL OR WRITTEN REPORTS

The Kiel Canal.

A trip up the Rhine.

A visit to the Island of Heligoland.

The difficulties of farming on the plain of North Germany.

The chief foods of a German family.

The reasons why it will be more difficult for Germany to wage war in the future than it has been in the past.

The character of the Prussians.

The new neighbors of Austria.

A journey from Vienna to Hamburg by water.

POLAND

MAP STUDIES

What is the position of Poland?

Among what three powers had the country long been divided at the beginning of the world war?

What is the size of the new Poland compared with Germany?

Does Poland possess any natural boundaries on the east and west?

What natural boundary on the south?

What direction does the surface slope?

Does Poland have access to the Baltic Sea?

What part of Germany is cut off by Poland being extended to the Sea?

What river drains nearly all Poland?

What are the advantages in the situation of the city of Warsaw?

By what water route—river and canal—can one go from Warsaw direct to the Black Sea?

What is the nature of the surface of East Prussia—the German province lying between the main body of Poland and the Baltic Sea?

TOPIC

POLAND:—ONCE ONE OF THE LARGEST AND FOREMOST COUNTRIES OF EUROPE, THE FIRST TO POSSESS A DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT, ITS PEOPLE NOTED FOR LITERATURE, MUSIC AND THEIR LOVE OF COUNTRY, WAS FINALLY DIVIDED UP AMONG ITS THREE POWERFUL NEIGHBORS AND DID NOT EXIST AS AN INDEPENDENT COUNTRY FOR MORE THAN ONE HUNDRED YEARS, BUT IS NOW INDEPENDENT, AND WITH A LARGE POPULATION, FAVORABLE CLIMATE, FERTILE SOIL, COAL AND IRON, IT WILL AGAIN TAKE ITS PLACE AMONG THE LEADING NATIONS OF EUROPE.

To what group of peoples do the Poles belong?

What was the extent of ancient Poland?

1. Poland once reached from the Baltic to the Black Sea.

2. Poland ruled over the Ruthenians, Esthonians, White Russians and the Little Russians.

In what way was ancient Poland more progressive than its neighbors?

1. A democratic form of government was early established.

2. The people were peace loving and fond of literature.

In what way was Poland finally divided?

1. Russia took six-sevenths of the country.

2. Austria took the province of Galicia.

3. Germany took Western Poland, including the province of Posen.

In what way can we roughly describe the boundaries of the newly established Poland?

1. The country lies between the Oder and Mem Rivers and is rectangular in shape.

2. Carpathian Mountains lie on the south, East Prussia on the north; through the latter extends an arm of Poland to Danzig on the Baltic.

What can we say as to the importance of the new Poland?
(Thirty million people.)

What geographic reason is there for the former great extent of the country?

Was the dismemberment of Poland aided in any way by the absence of natural boundaries on the east and west?

How can we explain the fact that in ancient times Poland was known as the "Garden of Europe"?

1. Poland lies inland between the Carpathians and the sea.

2. The land was gently rolling, partly open and possessed a fertile soil.

With what country can we compare Poland as to surface, climate and productions? (Northern partly forested prairies of the United States.)

Have the agricultural conditions had anything to do with the peace-loving, non-aggressive character of the Poles?

If Poland did not touch the Baltic, by what means could she still reach the sea?

In what lie the advantages of the once brilliant city of Warsaw? (Present industrial and commercial center.)

How is it that Poland, in spite of its being under foreign control, became a great industrial center before the world war?

1. Poland contains rich deposits of coal, iron and other minerals.

2. Poland developed important textile industries.

3. Russian Poland was one of the greatest producers of sugar beets.

4. The general intelligence of the people is higher than in adjoining lands.

In what way had the Russians and Germans attempted to strangle Polish national life?

For what is the region about Kracow, the ancient capital of Galicia, widely noted?

Why was Galicia, that province of Poland once held by Austria, much more difficult for Austria to control than were the other parts by the nations that held them?

Why is Galicia, though densely populated, poorer than the rest of Poland? (Occupies cold north slope of the Carpathians.)

Why have the new boundaries of Poland been established on the basis of language?

Why has Danzig been made a free city under the rule of the League of Nations?

SPECIAL PROBLEMS

Why was it that Poland, formerly one of the most powerful nations of Europe, was not able to maintain its independence, while Switzerland, a much weaker country, has never been seriously threatened?

By what means were the Poles enabled to maintain their national spirit with the Germans on one side and the Russians on the other trying to destroy it?

In what consists the importance to Poland of the city of Danzig on the Baltic, since the Oder and the Vistula, both navigable streams, flow through Poland?

What reason exists in the nature of the surface for an alliance of Poland with Lithuania rather than with Czechoslovakia, though the latter belong to the same Slavic race, while the Lithuanians are not Slavs?

How did it happen that during the Middle Ages Poland was known as the "Granary of Europe" instead of Russia?

TOPICS FOR ORAL DISCUSSION OR WRITTEN REPORTS

Poland—a "Buffer State."

The characteristics of the Poles.

Krakow, the ancient capitol of Poland.

The salt mines of Krakow.

How Germany came to cut off Poland from the sea.

The Polish culture of the Middle Ages.

FINLAND, ESTHONIA, LETTONIA AND LITHUANIA

MAP STUDIES

- What is the situation of these four countries or regions?
Of what empire did they formerly form a part?
Which one lies north of the Gulf of Finland?
Which three south?
Which touches upon Poland and East Prussia?
Which has the advantage of greatest extent of sea coast?
What is the nature of the surface of nearly the whole region?
Into what mountains does Northern Finland extend?
Does Finland touch upon the Arctic Ocean?
What strange feature characterizes the interior of Finland?
What part of North America does Finland remind one of?
What advantage has the location of the city of Helsingfor
over Petrograd?
Why is the city of Riga better situated for commerce than
Petrograd?
What appears to be the relative advantages of the three re-
gions of Esthonia, Lettonia and Lithuania?
Which one of the four regions will one find indicated upon
the pre-war maps as having definite boundaries?
Why are the boundaries of the other three districts or regions
indefinite?

TOPIC

FINLAND, ESTHONIA, LETTONIA AND LITHUANIA:—
LANDS OF THE EASTERN BALTIC REGION WHICH
BEFORE THE WORLD WAR WERE HELD BY RUS-
SIA AND INHABITED BY INTERESTING PEOPLES
BELONGING TO TWO DISTINCT RACES:—LANDS
POSSESSING AN ADVANTAGEOUS SITUATION BUT
HAVING A COLD, DAMP CLIMATE AND A SUR-
FACE OF FORESTS, MEADOWS, LAKES AND
MARSHES.

On what is based the desire for independence on the part of
the four peoples we are now studying?

1. The Finns are not Slavs in origin or language, but are descendants of Mongolians.

2. The Esthonians belong to a branch of the same race as the Finns.

3. The Lithuanians belong to a much older race than the Finns and are descended from an Aryan stock of Southwestern Asia.

4. The Letts are related to the Lithuanians, speaking nearly the same language.

What relation do the Finns bear to the Lapps who inhabit the Arctic Coasts to the north of Finland?

What was once the importance of Lithuania?

Judging from the position of Finland, Esthonia, Lettonia and Lithuania, what ought their climate to be?

1. The westerly winds and storms have free sweep across these Baltic countries.

2. The winters are long and the summers short and hot.

With a climate similar to that of Sweden, what ought the products of the soil to be?

1. Barley, rye, oats, potatoes and beets should be produced in abundance.

2. The moist lowlands should be very favorable to dairying, since about one-third of the surface is covered with meadows and heaths.

Why is Finland sometimes called "The Land of the Thousand Lakes"?

Why are the products of the lake region of Finland so different from those of the marsh lands of the other three regions? (The granitic rocks of the lake region contain valuable iron ores.)

Knowing something of the climate and surface of the Baltic provinces, what can we say of their exports and imports?

1. The whole region has easy access to market through its navigable lakes, streams and gulfs.

2. Dairy and meat products, lumber and iron ore should form the chief exports.

3. The climate not being suited to growing wheat, the eight million people must import large quantities.
From what sources might the needed wheat be obtained?

SPECIAL PROBLEMS

- How can we explain the fact that the Finns and Lithuanians, whose homes were once far to the southeast in a much milder region, migrated into the cold, wet, forested land where they now live?
- How is it that the port of Kola on the northern Finnish Coast has certain important advantages over Helsingfors, the main port of the country on the Gulf of Finland?
- In what respects would Finland be one of the most favored countries of Europe if it were not for the climate?
- Why is it that Riga, the chief port of Lettland, would not be as good, if not better, outlet for the grain of Russia than a port upon the Black Sea?. Discuss in this connection the points to which the most of the Russian grain goes.

TOPICS FOR ORAL DISCUSSION OR WRITTEN REPORTS

- The lake region of Finland.
- The character and appearance of the Finns.
- The advantages and disadvantages of dairying in Finland.
- The story of the Finns.
- The story of the Letts and Lithuanians.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

MAP STUDIES

- What was the position of Czecho-Slovakia in the former Austrian empire?
- What is its position with regard to the North, Baltic, Adriatic and Black Seas?
- What two important river basins drain most of the territory? What navigable rivers partly compensate for lack of sea coast? What is the nature of the surface compared with the countries just studied?
- Of what three divisions or provinces is Czecho-Slovakia composed?
- Which part is Bohemia? Which Slovakia? Which province extends to the Danube?
- How is Bohemia naturally protected on most sides?
- What two gateways open a highway through Bohemia?
- What is the nature of the surface of Slovakia?
- On what three sides is Bohemia inclosed by Germany?
- What are the advantages of situation of the city of Prague?

TOPIC

BOHEMIA, MORAVIA AND SLOVAKIA:—FORMER AUSTRIAN PROVINCES, CENTRALLY SITUATED AND RICH IN AGRICULTURAL AND MINERAL RESOURCES:—LANDS INHABITED BY THREE CLOSELY-RELATED GROUPS OF SLAVS NOW UNITED IN ONE INDEPENDENT NATION WHICH, WITH THE POSSIBLE EXCEPTION OF POLAND, IS THE MOST ADVANCED IN CULTURE OF ANY OF THE SLAVIC PEOPLES.

What is there advantageous as well as disadvantageous in the situation of the new country of the Czecho-Slovaks?

1. The country lies in the very heart of Europe and easily accessible.

2. The country is one of the three European lands without a sea coast.

What advantage has the country over those just studied as regards protective boundaries?

1. Bohemia has mountains on three sides.

2. Slovakia lies in the mountains.

3. Moravia has the other provinces on two sides and mountains on the north.

Why, in spite of protective boundaries, was this land the scene of so much fighting in the Middle Ages?

1. The Danube Highway lies near the border of Moravia.

2. The valley of the Elbe River forms an open gate leading from Germany into Bohemia.

What benefit will it be to Czecho-Slovakia to have the Danube and the Elbe Rivers opened free to all nations?

Why do we speak of the Czechs and Moravians as being the vanguard of the Slavs in Europe?

Why has it been impossible for these people to maintain an independent national life?

How can we account for Bohemia being the culture center of Europe in the Middle Ages?

Judging from the surface and position, what might we expect would be the chief industries?

1. The larger part of Bohemia is a plateau-like basin with rich soil.

2. Moravia occupies fertile valleys draining into the Danube River.

3. Slovakia is largely a land of mountains.

What products should we look for in a temperate climate in the heart of Europe?

1. Cereals, flax, corn, root crops and grapes in the south.

2. The hills and mountains support cattle, sheep and goats.

3. Lumber industries are carried on in the Bohemian forest.

Of what benefit are the free harbor rights in the German cities of Hamburg and Stettin given Czecho-Slovakia by the Treaty of Paris?

What does the name "Ertzgebirge" suggest as to the importance of mining?

1. In the mountains about the borders of Bohemia there are valuable deposits of iron, silver and lead.

2. Coal is found in the valleys of Bohemia and Moravia.
What characteristics have the Czecho-Slovaks which lead us to believe they will regain their ancient position in European civilization?

SPECIAL PROBLEMS

At what disadvantage is Czecho-Slovakia as regards its contact with German territory? In what way is Bohemia, the eastern province of this country, better protected from German aggression than is Poland?

Czecho-Slovakia lies upon two navigable rivers, one running to the North Sea, the other to the Black Sea. Suppose each were navigable to the same degree, which of them would likely carry the most of the trade of the country?

Why is Czecho-Slovakia likely to develop into a richer country than is Hungary, although its population has more than once been nearly exterminated in the wars of the Middle Ages?

TOPICS FOR ORAL DISCUSSION OR WRITTEN REPORTS

Bohemia as it was 300 to 500 years ago.

The city of Prague.

How the three groups of Slavs are united in Czecho-Slovakia.
Differ from each other.

The ways in which Czecho-Slovakia is more highly favored than Poland.

The two water outlets of Czecho-Slovakia.

HUNGARY

MAP STUDIES

What was the extent of Hungary when it formed a part of the empire of Austria-Hungary?

To what surrounding nations, as a result of the war, was about half the territory of Hungary given?

What continuous mountain range protected a large part of the former Hungarian territory?

To what large plain is the greater part of the present Hungary confined?

Do the present boundaries offer any protection?

What rivers flow through the Plain of Hungary?

Through what river gaps is Hungary reached from the west and east?

Where is the only large city situated?

TOPIC

HUNGARY:—A VAST FERTILE PLAIN SURROUNDED ON THREE SIDES BY A PROTECTING CIRCLE OF MOUNTAINS AND TRAVERSED BY THE DANUBE RIVER—THE HIGHWAY OF THE NATIONS:—TO THIS PLAIN, FROM SOUTHERN RUSSIA, ONE THOUSAND YEARS AGO CAME THE BARBAROUS MAGYAR, ANCESTORS OF THE PRESENT PEACEFUL FARMERS:—THESE PEOPLE ARE RELATIVES OF THE FINNS AND THEIR ORIGINAL HOME WAS WITH OTHERS OF THE TATAR RACE UPON THE STEPPES OR NORTHERN ASIA.

How came the Hungarians, originally an Asiatic people, to settle within the circle of the Carpathian Mountains?

1. In ancient times there were repeated migrations of Mongols or Tartars from Asia into Europe.

2. The fertility of the Plain of Hungary led the Magyars to abandon a nomadic life for the life of settled farmers.

What kind of climate should we expect to find in Hungary, judging from its location and surroundings?

1. The climate of the surrounding mountains should be cold.
2. The plain should be hot in summer.
3. The plain should have a fair amount of rain.

To what part of our own country might Hungary be compared?

Why are the chief industries agricultural?

1. Nearly all the land is used for farming or grazing and these industries employ three-fourths of the people.

2. There are deposits of minerals, but they are little worked.

What ought to be the agricultural products of a land such as Hungary?

1. The vast treeless plains are adapted to wheat, and corn.

2. The hot summers and cold winters favor the growing of such fruits as grapes, plums, apples, pears and cherries.

3. Because of extensive lands best suited to grazing, the raising of cattle, sheep, horses and pigs is next in importance to the cereals.

What conditions have made Buda-Pest the great city of Hungary?

1. The city is formed of two towns—an ancient Roman and a modern commercial one.

2. The convenience of the location at the foot of the hills on the Danube River, where the farmers met the miners and lumbermen.

3. The variety of manufacturing industries.

What are the causes which have led to the loss of Transylvania and other parts of former Hungary?

In what condition does the loss of territory leave Hungary?

1. The country has left but little except its wheat lands.

2. The prosperity of the country will depend upon its maintaining friendly relations with the surrounding countries.

SPECIAL PROBLEMS

The former boundaries of Hungary followed the circle of the Carpathian and Transylvanian Alps and the Danube and Save Rivers, even reaching to the Adriatic Sea.

What are the reasons for the new Hungary being so much smaller and mostly confined to that circular lowland known as the Hungarian Plain?

Why is it necessary for the new Hungary that both the Danube River and the Orient Railroad be made free to its export and import trade? Is there any reason why Hungary should not be free to use the railroad to either Trieste or Fiume on the Adriatic?

How is it that the Hungarians, or Magayrs, as they are often called, came to occupy their present home and be almost surrounded by Slavs?

TOPICS FOR ORAL DISCUSSION OR WRITTEN REPORTS

The migrations of the Magayrs or Hungarians.

The life of the Hungarian farmer.

The Plain of Hungary.

The City of Buda-Pest.

RUMANIA

MAP STUDIES

What was the extent and what were the boundaries of Rumania before the world war?

What is now the extent of the country?

On what sides have additions to the territory of Rumania been made?

What is the nature of the present boundaries? Are they protective or not?

By what rivers is the country accessible?

What mountain axis lies V-shaped in the heart of the country?

What is the nature of the surface of the area within the V?

In what part of the country are the lowlands?

What is the nature of the Black Sea Coast?

What appears to be the nature of the mouth of the Danube?

What obstacle in the Danube long blocked navigation?

By what routes can Rumania export to Western Europe?

TOPIC

THE NEW RUMANIA:—THAT INTERESTING LAND OF EASTERN EUROPE EXTENDING FROM THE HUNGARIAN PLAIN ACROSS THE CARPATHIAN AND TRANSYLVANIAN ALPS TO THE BLACK SEA. —A LAND WHOSE PEOPLE HAVE NOT HAD THEIR PROGRESS RETARDED BY THEIR HIGHLAND BARRIER, BUT ON THE CONTRARY OWE TO IT THEIR PRESERVATION AS A NATION BECAUSE OF THE PROTECTION OFFERED BY ITS ROCKY FASTNESSES WHEN DRIVEN FROM THEIR FERTILE PLAINS BY INVADING ARMIES.

What is the interesting history of the Rumanian people and their language?

What is there about the position and nature of the country which has made it subject to frequent attacks?

1. The lowlands lie in the path of the peoples migrating westward from Asia.

2. The land has a mild climate and a great area of fertile soil.

How is it the Rumanians came to occupy both sides of the Carpathian and Transylvanian Alps?

1. There are passes through the mountains.

2. The area (Transylvania) within the V-shaped mountain axis is a plateau easily reached through the passes of the Transylvanian Alps.

In what way have these mountains helped save the Rumanian race from being overwhelmed?

1. The people of the lowlands moved into the mountains when unable to withstand attacks.

2. In the mountain valleys the Rumanian people remained unaffected by the conquerers of the lowlands.

How came colonies of Magyars and Germans to exist in Transylvania surrounded by a Rumanian population?

Why should we expect Rumania to be essentially an agricultural country?

1. The extent and wealth of the farm lands (86 per cent of people live on the land).

2. Favorable climate and easy routes of transportation.

What three industrial belts do we find in Rumania?

1. The Rumanian Plain is one of the most productive lands of Europe (grain, corn).

2. The hill belt suited to fruit growing.

3. The mountain lands given over to grazing, lumbering and mining.

What two reasons made the Germans so anxious to control Rumania during the world war? (Stores of grain, petroleum wells).

What can we say of the importance of mining? (Petroleum and salt are the chief products at present; industry little developed.)

Why should we look for few cities in Rumania?

Why is there a mingling of so many races in the lands along the Danube?

SPECIAL PROBLEMS

- What is the reason that it is so difficult to establish satisfactorily the boundaries of the New Rumania?
- By what routes did the ancient Romans reach this region and establish such a strong colony that it has continued to use a somewhat modified Latin language to the present time?
- Which of the two countries, Rumania and Ukraine, lying side by side, possesses the greater variety of climates and resources and should make the pleasanter place in which to live?
- What is the reason that the Rumanians have been able to maintain their language and customs, although much of their land, as was shown in the world war, can be easily overrun by an enemy?

TOPICS FOR ORAL DISCUSSION OR WRITTEN REPORTS

- Transylvania—one of the provinces of the New Rumania.
- The mouth of the Danube.
- The "Iron Gate" of the Danube.
- The many advantages of Rumania.
- Why Rumania has suffered greatly from wars and invasions.
- Rumania as a Roman colony.

UKRAINE AND RUTHENIA

MAP STUDIES

- In what part of the former Russian empire does Ukraine lie?
- In what part of former Austria-Hungary is Ruthenia situated?
- What countries just studied lie upon the southwest?
- Upon what bodies of water does the Ukraine border?
- What great river flows through the heart of the country?
- What is the nature of the surface?
- Upon what mountains does Ruthenia border?
- What is the size of the two regions compared with Germany?
- What protective boundaries have Ruthenia and Ukraine?
- What can we say as to the character of the rivers in this flat country?
- With what northern waters is the Dnieper connected by canal?

TOPIC

UKRAINE, INCLUDING RUTHENIA—THE HOME OF THE LITTLE RUSSIANS:—A VAST, ALMOST LEVEL PRAIRIE OR STEPPE LYING NORTH OF THE BLACK SEA AND EAST OF THE CARPATHIANS:—A LAND WHOSE INHABITANTS THOUGH BACKWARD IN MOST RESPECTS RAISE SUCH CROPS OF WHEAT AND BARLEY, UPON THE RICH, DARK SOIL, THAT IT HAS BECOME KNOWN AS THE GRANARY OF EUROPE.

- What do we mean by the "Black Earth Country"?
- Why was the name Ukraine given the greater part of this region?
- Why do we distinguish the western part as Ruthenia?
- What influences determined the extent and boundaries of the two lands?
- (Forest swamps on the north, dry steppes on the east, Rumania on southwest, Poland on the west.)
- What resemblance is there between the Ukraine and our own prairies?

Is all of Ukraine a fertile prairie or steppe?

1. Ukraine extends into the forests and marshes on the north.

2. On the east Ukraine extends into the dry steppes of the Caucasus.

What does the presence of many windmills tell us about the country?

What has been the advantage to the region of the sluggish rivers?

Why is the region more fertile than the remainder of former Russia?

What national characteristics are exhibited by the people? (Little Russians.)

1. They are noted as horsemen and warriors. Why?

2. They are noted for their love of the soil. Why?

3. They have a bright, gay disposition, love gay colors and lack ambition. Why?

What conditions made possible the ancient trade route across this region between the Black and Baltic Seas?

What are the possibilities of this route at present?

What important city is located at each end of this route?

In what part might we expect agriculture to be most advanced and the greatest variety of products grown?

On what grounds do the Little Russians claim they are the true Russians?

1. The Little Russians possess the oldest government and the oldest city, Kiev, in the former Russian Empire.

2. A branch of the Little Russians migrated northward into the forests and founded Great Russia.

In what way is the lack of progress of the Little Russians shown?

1. They live in communal villages.

2. Their farming methods and implements are very primitive.

Why are the Ukrainians, notwithstanding their rich lands, so poor and backward?

Why does Russia object to the independence of Ukraine?

1. Ukraine lies between Russia and the Black Sea.

2. Ukraine produces a large part of the wheat used in Russia.

3. Ukraine contains nearly all the coal and iron of former Russia.

Why were the Germans so desirous of controlling Ukraine during the war?

What advantage has Kiev as a center of manufacturing industries?

1. The city is situated at junction of two navigable streams.

2. The city is the center for the Russian sugar industry.

3. The city is the center for sheep and cattle products, and industries dependent upon them.

What is needed to improve the condition of the people of Ukraine?

SPECIAL PROBLEMS

If the people of Ukraine belong to the same race as the Great Russians, what is their object in wanting an independent government?

Why should we expect to find a greater mixture of races in Ukraine than in Russia proper?

Why is it that the peasants of the Black Earth district are so poor, though they have a rich soil and a good market for their grain?

TOPICS FOR ORAL DISCUSSION OR WRITTEN REPORTS

The ancient city of Kiev.

The story of the Cossacks.

The character of the Little Russians.

A peasant's home in the Black Earth region.

The relation of the Ruthenians to the Ukrainians.

RUSSIA

MAP STUDIES

- What are the boundaries of the New Russia?
What are the disadvantages of the New Russia as regards sea outlets?
What is the nature of the surface of Russia?
Into what three divisions as regards climate and vegetation is Russia divisible?
What part of the Russian boundary is open to Asia?
How much of a barrier is the Ural Mountains?
What is the nature of the Caucasus boundary?
What is the peculiar character of the Caspian Sea?
What disadvantages as a commercial outlet is possessed by the greatest river?
What leads us to conclude the Divide between this river and the Dwina is very flat?
Where is the highest part of the interior of Russia?
From what part of Russia do the rivers flow in all directions?
What water route might be developed to carry freight from the Volga to the Black Sea?
If connection were made between the Don and the Volga at their nearest approach to each other, which way would the water flow?
What three great powers of Europe suffered loss of territory as a result of the war?
What provinces and what proportion of her territory has Russia lost?

TOPIC

THE NEW RUSSIA:—A COUNTRY WHICH, NOTWITHSTANDING ITS RECENT LOSS IN TERRITORY. IS STILL THE LARGEST AND MOST POPULOUS ONE IN EUROPE, BUT NO LONGER FEARED AS IT WAS ONCE:—A MONOTONOUS LAND OF MARSHY TUNDRA, SOMBER FOREST AND DRY STEPPES,

POSSESSING VALUABLE RESOURCES AS YET LITTLE DEVELOPED, AND INHABITED CHIEFLY BY AN AGRICULTURAL PEOPLE POOR AND BACKWARD IN CULTURE.

What geographic reason is there for the former great size of the Russian Empire?

In what lay the weakness of the former Russian Empire?

1. The extent of the empire was very great.
2. Communication was often difficult.
3. Different races of people were held against their will.

What is the situation of Russia with reference to sea outlets which led it to attempt to expand toward the south?

Does the New Russia include any other peoples than Slavs?

How have the natural regions affected the distribution and occupations of the inhabitants?

1. Few live in the northern belt of marshy tundras.
2. The forest belt is occupied by farmers and lumbermen.
3. The Black Earth belt is devoted chiefly to the raising of grain.
4. The steppes are inhabited by nomads, depending upon their horses, cattle and sheep.

How is it that the forest, prairie and steppe belts extend east and west, while in North America similar belts have a north and south direction? Of what use is the White Sea to Russia?

1. Navigation is possible only six months of each year.
2. The fisheries are valuable because of the large rivers entering the sea.

Why does the railroad built northward from Petrograd stop at Archangel instead of continuing far north to Kola?

With the independence of Ukraine, what outlet remains to Russia upon the Black Sea?

How have the surface and climate of Russia led to the division of the Slavs into groups?

1. The Little Russians live upon the steppes.
2. The Great Russians live mostly in the forest area.
3. The White Russians live in the marsh and lake-land sloping toward the Baltic Sea.

What do we mean by the terms "Don Cossacks" and "Ural Cossacks"?

Why is Southeast Russia so much drier than the rest of the country?

Why do we, upon approaching the Caspian region, find such an admixture of Mongols, Tartars and Turks in the Slav population?

1. The ancestors of the Mongols, Tartars and Turks once lived upon the steppes of Northern Asia.

2. Migrations at different times in search of better lands led them into Europe.

3. The Russian steppes offered conditions similar to those to which they were accustomed.

Why was the original Russian population living within the forest area safe from the migrating nomads?

Has the monotony of surface had a good or bad effect upon the development of the Russian Slavs?

1. The uniformity in the surroundings led to uniformity in habits and character.

2. The network of navigable rivers has not favored the building of railroads.

3. The great extent of thinly-populated country has been unfavorable to good roads.

What effect has the forest life had upon the Great Russians?

What can we say of the Russian peasant's love of the soil?

Why do the Great Russians make good colonists, while the Ukrainians do not?

Why are the agricultural industries in the forest area more varied than those upon the steppes? (Compare ranch life upon our prairies with farm life in the Eastern States.)

Russia is almost without mountains. Is it also lacking in minerals which in most parts of the world are usually found in mountains?

1. The Ural Mountains are rich in gold, platinum and copper.

2. Oil fields of Baku are among the most noted in the world.

3. Russia is well supplied with coal.

Why has Northern Russia suffered much more from lack of food during the war than has Southern Russia?

What are the advantages and disadvantages in the situation of Petrograd?

1. The city is in a marshy region and has a cold, damp climate.

2. The city has water communication with the interior, but is not as well situated for exporting Russia's products as is Rega.

Why has Moscow become so important as a railway, trade and textile center?

1. The city lies near coal mines.

2. The city has become the center for the cotton industry as it is connected by the Volga River and Caspian Sea with cotton fields of Turkeystan.

3. There is an abundance of cheap labor.

What led Novgorod, one of the oldest cities of Russia, to become long ago the great market of Northeast Europe, and why is its business now declining?

1. The city is situated on the main trade route between the Volga and the Baltic.

2. The building of railroads has lessened the importance of many ancient trade routes.

Why is the milling of wheat largely confined to Southern Russia?

What is needed to improve the condition of the farmers of Russia?

1. Better education.

2. Improved farm methods and implements.

SPECIAL PROBLEMS

Why was it that Russia, with more territory than could be well managed, tried for so long a time to reach and control Constantinople and the straits between Asia and Europe?

How is it that, although Russia touches upon three seas, it was so difficult to get supplies into the country during the war?

What is the reason that the peoples migrating into Russia from Asia at various times in the past always came by land instead of using the rivers whenever possible as people do today?

How is it that, although well watered plains in the temperate belt are usually favorable to agriculture, to communication and to the advancement of their inhabitants, the most extensive plains in Europe possess such a backward people?

Would it be an advantage or disadvantage for Russia to attempt to hold her Asiatic provinces if she gains a water outlet to the Mediterranean Sea?

TOPICS FOR ORAL DISCUSSION OR WRITTEN REPORTS

The oil district of Baku.

The salt steppes surrounding the Caspian Sea.

Life in the Russian forest.

Visits to the tundra in winter and in summer.

The Nizhni-Novgorod fair.

The founding of Petrograd.

The Tartars of Southeast Russia.

The Caspian Sea.

The sights of Moscow.

The character of the Great Russians.

The White Russians.

A Russian peasant's home.





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